ck race is found to be fatal

of oil and water; and so

ent outlet, through which ve can reach a congenial, willing to receive him, is tion of Slavery stands on

let me suppose Central in gold and every pro-ical soil, to stimulate ex-

ate innexious only to the cened up to him, under cirnes him in the scale of husefore masters in all the temword make compositions terms that would indemnify ation? Hundreds of more sould, from a sense of pure

inscience sake, by wills, or pation, make this deliver.

deportation to the region it also deportation to the region it are a gradual and wolunby individuals, if not by a time be accomplished. I duty of the nation to offer duty

hourd soon be wrought in aryland and Virginia, Tenky, and in my own State, he way were opened into the prodigal of wealth in the force of the control of o

and in the forests; where bust and skilful freed man,

al and instruction, and in

or planters, would start The mixed condition of

asses which, in our grain-ruct each other; the mas-

negroes hanging on the the great mass, the free

running into Maryland as these States sloughed

most beautiful rivole, and most genial climate, and prediction of Washington,

s of Powhatan, would b n; and the waters, now wild geese, and wild ducks,

ces ninety millions of man and more than a hundred ms which are precipitated

and ores, and their surface aerable herds and flock

evs would teem with grain

meadow, and the Old Do-being "the lone mother of uld resume her hereditary t strength, imparting new

spring States.
on which once led the way

great moral and politica dation of free institutions.

iate space on the continen ency, will fail. There is no

of Christian strength and e to succumb to Slavery ets. Indeed, the Moslema ave fallen so low, under the

nations they stigmatize a

continent by bringing the em, like an enormous yoke, e slaves only, but also their kindred of the same blo uguries of the signs of the

ollections of Shelley and By ng other reminiscences, o keep his fat down.

ror of getting fat was so great is diet to the point of absolute as of that soft, lymphatic tem is almost impossible to kee compass, particularly as, ness prevented his taking ex added to this weight, even ful; so he resolved to kee stone, or shoot himself. awallowed was instantly c w, and deposited on his rib numan being I ever met with

the self-restraint and resolution meness to fatten. He did so here he was last weighed, hand nine pounds, and looker was not from vanity about his concept the search peters notive.

was not from vanity about hance, but from a better motive ice Greedy he was always hut as the greater. Occasionall gilance, when he awelled apace of his old friends, saying, "By ou are looking!" If he ha had been well; but when he getting fat."

Byron's brow is eyes flashed, "Do you calling well, as if I were a hog?"

his eyes flashed, "Do you caing well, as if I were a hog? Me, he muttered, "The beast, my hands off him." thus offended him was the huy addressed as "Genevra," an his "Zuleika," in the Bride of think he had much appeti hat day, or for many days, are man who, so far from wishinded to pay him a compliment ried all sorts of experiments, without adding to his bulk. aid, "at one time, to fourter whether mussle on my jaws, and the mussle on my jaws, and the mussle on my jaws, and in the state of the mussle on my jaws, and the mussle of the my jaws and the my jaws and

OTES OF BYRON.

THE NATIONAL REAL PROPERTY OF any owner fully, elect A, and an all passes of the control of any owner fully, elect A, and an all passes of the control of any owner fully, elect A, and an all passes of the control of any owner fully and the control of the contro

THE MISSIONARY EXPLORER.

The people of England in general, for the acquittal of the French refugee, Bernard, arraigned as an accomplice of Orsini in the attempt made January 14th to assassinate the Emperor Napoleon. The Napoleon party is undoubtedly furious at the final result of that trial, for it was confidently expected in France that the English ration would sacrifice that Frenchman, guilty or not guilty, to gratify the wounded pride of the Emperor, and to smooth over the ruffled feelings of his party. But, as Bernard's law yer said, "the English are not afraid of six hundred thousand French bayonets;" and the jury did not see fit to condemn one man to please another.

The Univers, the standard bearer of the Holy See, and bitter enemy of the English and American heretics, says: "It looks as if war were inevitable between the two allies; and the English press is making every possible effort to increase the irritated state of feeling existing with one party in France." The Times, in reply to the remarks made by the French press with respect to the occupation of the island of Perim, and the filibustering propensities of the Anglo-Saxon race, recently expressed itself in the most insolent terms with respect to the so-called French engineers meddling in matters concerning none but the English themselves.

Notaing can prevent an outbreak of hostility, except the reciprocal commercial interest of both countries. Since the time of Napoleon I, and and an accomplication of the first was and gun than with the dainty implements of civilized life. What he has to tell us of its and the fourth quarter of the world; a country hitherto proposed the first of the credit of this generation, which loves "style" so much, and its so greatly influenced by literary man, or a matter as serious criticism on art, simply should not see fit to condemn one man to please, because not a man of a us has the heart to condemn a martaive so facinating; which are received the sile of the should never one of the sign of the popularity. We permi

dangerous infidelity of the day of rich and orthodox churches. bruing, we carry the world, like , we stoop and bend beneath it; rushes us flat to the ground.

de hand, which has been more familiar with the cainty implements concerning none but the English themselves.

Noting can persent an outletest of Designation of the State of the Wate he has to tell us of its of the State of the

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIFE IN PARS.

PARS 497 23, 1682.

The Special of High Control of High Cont

RE-SHINGLING OLD BOOFS.

I am fully convinced that millions of dollars might be saved in our country every year, by generally pursuing the following method:

Whenever a roof begins to leak, and you wish to re-shingle it, do not take off the old shingles—put the new shingles on the top of the old shingles—put the new shingles on the top of the old shingles—put that use of six-penny nails in place of four-penny or shingle nails. The advantage of this method will consist in the following particulars:

1st. You will save the expense of removing the shingles.

2d. The building will not be expected to wet.

the shingles.

2d. The building will not be exposed to wet, in case of rain, before it is finished.

3d. The roof will be much warmer and tighter.

4th. Neither snow nor rain can beat under the butts of the shingles, by heavy winds.

5th. The roof will last good full one-third longer.

I have tried this plan, and find it has these

It takes no more shingles, no more nails in number—only a little longer—and no more time to put them on, and, if done in a workmanlike manner, will look as well as if single. But it should be done before the old shingles are too much decayed. All the moss (if any) should be removed, or swept off with a stiff broom, before putting on the new shingles.

Plattsburgh.

John T. Adams.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Maxims of Bishop Middleton.—Persevere against discouragements. Keep your temper. Employ leisure in study, and always have some work in hand. Be punctual and methodical in business, and never procrastinate. Never be in a hurry. Preserve self-possession, and do not be talked out of conviction. Rise early, and be an economist of time. Maintain dignity without the appearance of pride; manner is something to everybody, and everything with some. Be guarded in discourse, attentive and slow to speak. Never acquiesce in immoral or pernicious epinions. Be not forward to assign reasons to those who have no right to ask. Think nothing in conduct unimportant or indifferent. Rather set than follow examples. Practice strict temperance, and in your transactions remember the final account.

The following anecdote is told by a gentleman who visited Havelock while he was in MAXIMS OF BISHOP MIDDLETON.—Persever

The following anecdote is told by a gentleman who visited Havelock while he was in London: In the course of conversation, Mrs. Havelock turned suddenly round to her husband, and said, "By the way, my dear, where is Harry?" referring to her son, whom she had not seen during the whole afternoon. The Colonel started to his feet: "Well, poor fellow, he's standing on London bridge, and in this cold too. I told him to wait for me there at twelve o'clock to-day; and, in the pressure of business at —, I quite forgot the appointment." The father and son were to have met at twelve at noon, and it was now after seven for seen during the whole afternoon. The Colonel started to his feet: "Well, poor fellow, he's standing on London bridge, and in this cold too. I told him to wait for me there at twelve o'clock to-day; and, in the pressure of business at —, I quite forgot the appointment." The father and son were to have met at twelve at noon, and it was now after seven in the evening; yet the father seemed to have no doubt that Harry would not move from his post until he appeared. The Colonel at once rose, ordered a cab to be called, and, as he went forth to deliver his son from his weary watch on London Bridge, he turned to excuse himself to his visiter, saying, "You see, sir, that's the discipline of a soldier's family." In the course of an hour the Colonel returned with poor Harry, who, although he appeared somewhat affected who, although he appeared somewhat affected by the cold watch, and glad to see the fire in the comfortable parlor at home, seemed to have passed through the little afternoon's experience with the greatest good humor, and the feeling

with the greatest good humor, and the feeling that all was right.

While the Duke of Wellington was living, his eldest son bore the title of Marquis of Douro, and, until matrimony sobered him, had the reputation of being a very "fast man." His pecuniary allowance was large but he ran in the pecuniary allowance was large. Malen, Mason, Pearce, Polt, Pugh, Bice, Sebastian, Sidell, Sumato, Humano, Humano,

which Samuel Rogers had visited the royal drawing room half a century before, and thus attired, kissed hands. In a few years, Words worth also passed away, and Alfred Tennyson became poet-laureste. The court suit of Mr. Rogers was again put upon duty, and duly encased the limbs of Tennyson as it had those of Wordsworth. That suit ought to figure in a collection of literary relice."

When flowers are full of heaven-descended dews, they always hang their heads; but men hold theirs the higher the more they receive, getting proud as they get full.

It is not well for man to pray, cream; and

THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS. PIRST SESSION.

Wednesday, May 12, 1858.

by citizens of Iowa, against the admission of Mr. Rice, on the ground of alleged fraud and extortion in the sale of the Fort Crawford reser-

vation.

This move led to quite a spirited discussion as to the propriety of offering such a paper at such a time, which was participated in by Messrs. Harlan, Toombs, Brown, Seward, Stu-art, Benjamin, Bright, Pugh, and Davis; after which,

The cath prescribed by law was administered,

and others, when a vote was taken on an amendment offered by Mr. Hamlin, the effect of which was to extend the time from 1859, as was contemplated by the bill, to 1863; which was decided in the negative by the following vote:

vote: Yeas-Messrs. Allen, Bell, Broderick, Came

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Ten cents a line for the first insertion, five cents a line for each subsequent one. Ten words constitute a line. Payment in advance is invariably sequired.

Money may be forwarded by mail at my risk. Notes on Eastern banks preferred. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts creatificates of deposit.

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will give the name of the post office changed from, as well as the post office they wish it hereafter sent to.

The All communications to the Erg, whether on business of the paper or for publication.

a business of the paper or for publication, rould be addressed to

Mr. Declittle moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed, with a view to insert an amendment to secure to the official reporters of the Senate the same compensation that is given to the reporters of the House.

The motion was discussed very generall until near six o'clock; when the question we taken and the vote was reconsidered, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Morris, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to organize a paid fire department in the District of Columbia, which was read twice and ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

and ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The Minnesots Representatives. Mr. Philips, of Pennsylvania, presented the credentials of Messrs. W. W. Phelps and James M. Cavanaugh, members elect from the State of Minnesota, (signed by "Samuel Medary, Governor of Minnesota,") and moved that they be sworn in.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, asked for the reading of the credentials, and said he objected to the administration of the oath, and desired to state the grounds of his objections.

He said, if these were the only credentials, it was clear these two members were not elected according to the Constitution of Minnesota, which provided for the election of three members, and had no right here. Another objection was, that these certificates were signed by Samuel Medary, who was not Governor of the.

"State of Minnesota." They could only recognise the election of a member of Congress when it was certified by the Executive officer of the State, and under the seal of the State.

The question of who was Governor of Minnesota was contested and very stricter in the state.

lowing resolution:

Resolved, That the certificate and credentials of W. W. Phelps and James M. Cavanaugh, claiming seats as members of this House from the State of Minnesota, be referred

House from the State of Minnesota, be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to inquire into and report upon the right of these gentlemen to be admitted and sworn as members of this House.

Mr. Sherman accepted the resolution as a modification of his motion.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered.

The first question being on amending the motion of Mr. Phillips, by substituting the resolution offered by Mr. Millson,

Mr. Davis, of Maryland, and others, called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

for the yeas and nays; which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

ron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Foot, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, King, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson—27.

Nays—Messrs. Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Clingman, Davis, Fitz-patrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, and Yulee—28.

Mr. Hale moved to add a new section, which in effect was to abolish the Naval School at Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point; which was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Billingsme, Case, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Clemens, Colfax, Comins, Govode, Cragin, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Massachusetts, Point, Fost, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Slidell, Thomson of New Jersey, Toombs, and Yulee—28.

Mr. Hale moved to add a new section, which in effect was to abolish the Naval School at Annapolis and the Military Academy at West Point; which was decided in the negative by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Andrews, Billingsme, Clark of Connecticut, Clemens, Colfax, Comins, Govode, Cragin, Curtis, Davis of Maryland, Haskin, Hill, Hoard, Horton, Howard, Hughes, Kelsey, Kilgore, Kuapp, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Leach, Leiter, Lovejov, Marshall of Kentucky, Matteson, Mayuard, Millson, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Leach, Leiter, Lovejov, Marshall of Kentucky, Matteson, Mayuard, Millson, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Leach, Leiter, Lovejov, Marshall of Kentucky, Matteson, Mayuard, Millson, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Pennsylvania, Leach, Leiter, Lovejov, Marshall of Kentucky, Matteson, Mayuard, Millson, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of New York, Spinner, Stanton, Stewart of P

without adding to his bulk. "aid, "at one time, to fourtee ped the muzzle on my jaws, and ting animals, consumed my own dexist on biscuits and sodaws ether; then, to allay the eterns gat his vitals, he would make up lold potatoes, rice, fish, or green legar, and gobble it up like. On either of these unsavor biscuit and glass or two of Rhim not how sour, he called feastin Upon my observing he might a hish or vegetables, instead ed, and answered, "I have an action of the mount of the that takes a man away fro

### WASHINGTON, D. C.

SATES OF ADVER

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1858.

"I believe I am the only subscriber in my town, and I want company in the enjoyment which the Era is sure to bring to those who read it. I believe that with the single copy I have taken, I have converted many to Republication."

addition to our list. Who will do likewise? We must confess it is rather a dull time with us just now. Our agents are suffering subscriptions to run out without renewing them. A little attention to the circulation of the Era is greatly needed. It is a hard matter to stand the competition with the One Dollar and with the Sensation Weeklies.

In our columns will be found an appear put forth by the National Republican Associa-tion of this city, for funds to enable them to make a free distribution of documents in Congressional districts now represented by Admir stration or Pro-Slavery Democrats. We hope the appeal will meet with a prompt and liberal from the friends of the Republican

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. This Association, which has its headquart in this city, had a full and spirited mee

their rooms on Saturday night last. Senator Seward, of New York, being prese was invited to address the Association; which he did in an able and telling speech of about

an hour's length.

He began by alluding to the fact that he was born in a slave State, and was the son of a slaveholder; but that during his boyhood the people of his native State began to perceive hat Slavery was against the rights of man, the interests of society, and contrary to the laws of God; and they took steps to free themselved from its unholy and blighting effects. Almost the fourth or fifth rank, to the first, foremost and noblest-the Empire State of this Union

The able Senator then took a rapid view o the condition of society from our first knowledge of its organization, which showed that Slavery had always existed, and in almost every nation of the earth, until within a period of a few hundred years. Finally, a new order of civilization began to dawn upon the world. Labor and the laborer began to be respected, as mankind be gan to feel their dependence upon them for de fence, for support, and for the conveniences and laxuries of life. Then free cities were estab lished, and portions of the laboring class b came free and independent citizens.

Allusion was then made to the early Ports guese and Spanish discoveries and dominions, when they were so vast that the Pope of Rome divided the world between them. But these nations had no laborers. Chivalry was all they could boast. In order to plant colonies in their vast possessions, they must have laborers. The it was that Portugal began the slave trade upor the coast of Africa, and Spain endeavored enslave the native tribes of America. This was not the civilization to establish or perpetu ate nations, and these Powers began to crumble away, until now they occupy little more tha

A glowing tribute was then paid to the l Governor Seward dared to offend the merchant, or the doctor of divinity, but the laboring man he dared not to offend. The adiress was closed by congratulating the Associa tion upon its success thus far, and its future promise of good. The Association finds cause for self-gratulation in the fact, that, under its auspices, Gov. Seward made this his first political speech in Washington.

their platform of principles: Platform of the National Bepublican Association

Adopted May 15, 1858. For the purpose of co-operating with all who nation of the Slave Power, and who seek to ex tend and perpetuate the blessings of Lib we have associated ourselves together, u the title of the National Republican Ass the title of the National Republican Associa-tion, and adopt as the general basis of on action the following principles:

1. The Federal Government has no power over the system of Slavery within the States

the power, and ought to exert it, to secure life 2. There should be neither Slavery nor in

voluntary servitude, except for the punishmen of crime, in any of the Territories of the Uni 3. The people are the rightful source of al power; and all officers should, as far icable, be chosen by a direct vote of

he People.

4. Candidates for political offices should pledged to support the principles of this Plat-form by all lawful and constitutional means

### THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

We call the attention of our readers to the new schedule for Summer Travel on the Balti more and Ohio Railroad, printed in our advertising columns. It will be seen that the amples facilities are secured to travellers from all sec tions. By new combinations, the Company enabled to run three through trains, daily, East and West, and the greatest attention is paid to making the connections, and providing for the comfort of the passengers. Two of the train each way, will pass over the mountains in th daytime, so as to afford an opportunity to enjoy some of the grandest scenery in the world. The Baltimore American says:

"It is also contemplated, we are told, in fa weather, to make a brief stoppage of the train at the grandest of the Cheat river viaduct

"With the present almost entirely finished condition of the several tunnels—now as endurably arched as human skill can render them—with its new and improved hotels and dining-halle, with its system of thorough conductors and its mode of supplying travellers needed information, and of affording other rare counteries to its action. and its mode of supplying and other rare courte-formation, and of affording other rare courte-sies to its patrons, with the watchfulness and care of its train-men and other employees, its complete and exclusive telegraphic complete and exclusive telegraphic lines, with its new and powerful passenger train locomo-tives, which, by their exclusive use of coke as a fuel, insure to travellers a freedom from smoke and sparks—with these, we say, added to the grander attractions, which are becoming so widely known, and appreciated, the passenger business of the Baltimore and Ohio Company business of the Baltimore and Ohio Company ought to become much more enlarged during the coming season. Certainly no more attract-ive and interesting line of travel can be offered in our country than that which this road pre-

nish new conveniences of travel on the Washing-ton Branch. The principal train will leave Baltimore for Washington at 6.45, instead of 8 o'clock. "While this is a pleasant hour for travellers from Baltimore in the summer season, this train, by reaching Washington a 8.30, will accommodate the numerous Gov-ernment officials and others, who propose to reside along the line during the season. This train will also reach Washington in time to con-nect with the steamers for Mount Vernon, and it is contemplated to establish through round trip tickets between Baltimore and Mount Vernon by which visiters may view that sacred place an

return home upon the same evening. An examination of the schedule will show of the Public. The Company deserves great nts, demanded by the wants

## THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND ITS

A political party is not a church or a phile thropic association. It is not organized for the purpose of establishing theological opinions and disseminating piety, or of sending bibles and missionaries to the Heathen. A civil government that should attempt to

repress sin and spread holiness, by pains and nalties, by fine, imprisonment, and the halter, or which should take money from the pockets of the People to dispense for eleemosynary ob jects, would be guilty of an invasion of the rights of God and man. It is bound to protect beolute freedom of inquiry into all subjects, but it may not propagate religious ideas. It may not undertake to disseminate piety, a though it is bound to secure to every man the right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. It may not punish sin, merely because it is sin, for that is the prerog ative of the Almighty; but it is bound to punish

crime. It may control the acts, but it cannot reach the heart. It may constrain respect for he rights of man; it cannot awaken love to God. Its true object is, to protect every indi-vidual within its jurisdiction in the enjoyment of life, liberty, property, and the pursuit of hap piness, thus securing peace, order, and prog-ress; and the Principle which should govern its action is, Equality of Rights, which is only nother name for Justice.

The sphere of civil government defines th sphere of politics. A Party has no right to propose for action what Government is restrained from doing. The limitation of one must be the limitation of the other. It is nonsense to say that, under this defini

ion, a Political Party must necessarily be selfsh. If by this be meant, that it is not a benev ciation, is not organized for the sole pur pose of doing good to others, then it is selfish out we submit that this is an abuse of language By selfishness, we always mean that Principle or Feeling which leads a man to sacrifice the rights and interests of others, when they con dict with his own interest or pleasure. To seek his own improvement, comfort, welfare, is no selfish, if at the same time he shall respect and seek the interests of his neighbor-in other words, love his neighbor as himself. As with the individual, so with the Party. If it giv evidence, by its acts, that it seeks power for the sake of the benefits it brings to itself, a the cost of the interests of others, or even with out reference to them, it is selfish, and ough to be repudiated by the People. But if, while aiming at power, while proposing to discharge th functions of government according to its ideas of policy, it at the same time respects the rights o all within the sphere of its action, and is at pair to do justice to them all, it deserves the cor dence of the People; and he who denounces as selfish, because it is not a philanthropic ciation, governed solely by consideration for the interests of others, is guilty of an absurity and an injustice. If its controlling Idea be, Justice to all within the sphere of its action, the Protection and Advancement of all legitimat Interests within the jurisdiction of the Govern

We should not have thought it necessary recent these elementary views, but for weeping invective against the Republican Party lately published in the New York Independent by the Rev. George B. Cheever. We are not a partisan, and cannot be said to be long properly to any Party; but we deeply regret that a man of the position of Dr. Cheeve should see proper to denounce so unqualifiedly the only imposing Political organization in the country, pledged by its professions and its acts to the Principle of Equal Rights.

If it be true that no Political Party deserves

ment whose power it would direct, it is all that

philanthropist or divine can ask of it.

what is sin against God, and pledge itself to its exterminaion wherever found, Dr. Cheever's de nunciation of the Republicans is all right-fo certainly that is not their position. The individuals composing the Republican Party may agree with Dr. Cheever, or they may not. Some of them are religious men, and, in the severa church organizations to which they belong, are prepared to unite with him in appropriate action on the subject of Slavery-but they are not prepared to convert their Party into an ecclesiastical body. Some of then are Philanthropists, and are ready to do all that can be done by Christian instrumental ities for the redemption of the enslaved every where-but they are not willing to conver their Party into a philanthr All regard Slavery, whoever may be its victim as a violation of the rights of human nature. arbarous and cruel system, repugnant Democratic Ideas, a formidable obstacle Human Progress, and do not hesitate to say -hut as a Party they claim no right to inter fere with it, where the Government which they seek to control has no right of interference And yet, because the Party will not do this will not usurp ecclesiastical functions, will not act as a benevolent association, will not proclaim Slavery "a sin," " worthy of death," and, of course, pledge itself to overthrow this "sin," punish the sinner, and rescue the four million sinned against, it falls under the malediction of Dr. Cheever. It is guilty of "unmingled and absorbing selfishness;" it is engaged "no longer in a conflict against enslaving others," but only in "self-defence;" "the deliberate

mercy to the enslaved, the forgetfulness and disregard of principle toward God and benevoence toward man, and the degradation of the warfare to a mere strife of political superiority between the slave States and the free, or he tween slave labor and free, are indication minous of evil !! "The thing against which a majority in House of Representatives have been atiffened and propped up to a transitory display of stead astness, was not the monstrous iniquity of orcing the Slavery of black persons upon a State, but that of forcing a *Constitution* upon e State, without consent of the white The inhumanity and immorality of teelf, and injustice and wickedness of e the blacks, would not have provoked a conflict.
On the naked principle of opposition against Slavery, or against enslaving the blacks, a majority could not have been rallied."

renunciation of all obligations of justice or

He proceeds, turning over and over this same dea, putting it in different forms, each form arker and more damning than the preceding one, all the resources of an ad captandum hetoric being taxed to crush the Party under the overwhelming odium of mean, sneaking

as a precious morsel, under his tongue.

Not the vital and most detestable n this complicated and accumulated series of wrongs, "has prompted and steadied this oposition," but "merely the manner of enforing it." "Not at all the making Slaves of human beings without their own consent, but the doing of it without the consent of the People," "has excited all this indignation, wrath, and opposition, both of the Senate and House

"The central iniquity in this sch which the old prophets would have called upon the heavens to be astonished, and the earth to be afraid with horrible amazement, is the de-

and it is declared that 'the right of any owner of a slave to such a slave and its increase is the same and as inviolable as the right of any owner of any property whatsoever.' Had the terms of this proposition been purposely studied to obtain as insulting and daring a mode of constitutional law, of ethics—in its relations of the country of constitutional law, of ethics—in its relations of the country of the country of constitutional law, of ethics—in its relations of the country of constitutional law, of ethics—in its relations of the country of the country of constitutional law, of ethics—in its relations of the country of the country of constitution and vote themselves a free State, by the Rapublican members of Congress.

Under every aspect, moral, political, social, constitution, and vote themselves a free State, by the Rapublican members of Congress.

Under every aspect, moral, political, social, constitution, and vote themselves a free State, by the Rapublican members of Congress.

Under every aspect, moral, political, social, constitution, and vote themselves a free State, by the Rapublican members of Congress.

Under every aspect, moral, political, social, constitution, and vote themselves a free State, by the Rapublican members of Congress.

Under every aspect, moral, political, social, constitution, and vote themselves a free State, by the Rapublican members of Congress. terms of this proposition been purposely stud-ied to obtain as insulting and daring a mode of affirming the perpetual and inviolable right of Slavery as language could contrive, obvi hit upon, than the use of the impersonal noun 178, in reference to the human cha THE SLAVE AND ITS INCREASE."

And then he goes on again, with his rheto ic, assuming that not this excited the abhorence of the Opposition, but only the refusal to give the People an opportunity to say whether the damning iniquity should be sanctified. To heighten the effect, he adds:

"Senator Crittenden's amendment makes all right, by submitting it to the people whether they will choose to enslave others; the perfect right to enslave, if the people choose, not being questioned or controverted! Nay, by such a right to enslave, if the people choose, not being questioned or controverted! Nay, by such a submission, as being the rectification and care of the whole mischief, it is admitted that the right to enslave is an elementary, native, intrinsic right of popular sovereignty, one of the rights of man, rightfully to be enshrined in the people's bill of rights, and in the State Constitution." The remaining column of the article is in

recisely the same strain of bitter invective, all turning upon the assumption that the Re-publicans have renounced hostility to Slavery, and opposition to the extension of Slavery: have ecome purely selfish in their aims : contend now only for superiority of political power; were not shocked or indignant at the complicated villainy that sought to fasten Slavery on Kansas, because they were opposed to enslaving others, but because the will of the whole People in Kansas was not consulted—that in voting for the Crittenden amendment, they admitted that the right to enslave is one of the rights of man-"the only privilege defended, he only right insisted on, is the privilege and right of Popular Sovereignty by itself, to deterine the establishment and perpetuity of

Can it be that preachers, like editors, some imes write for mere effect? that, in the glow f composition, they at times lose sight of the netes and bounds of truth? that occasionally a passion for antithesis or epigram, or a fondness for brilliant turns of expression, nakes them forget to ask the question, is this

Be this as it may. Dr. Cheever's article is nore distinguished by its heat, its wrath, its antithesis, its brilliancy of invective, than by its truth or justice. From beginning to end, misrepresents the Republican Party-its trines, its motives, its policy, its particular acts-misrepresents too the political movement with which they are identified.

We said that, if the controlling idea of a Party

e, justice to all within the sphere of its action,

the protection and advancement of all legitimate interests within the jurisdiction of the Governnent whose powers it wields or seeks to direct, t is all that philanthropist or divine could ask. Neither would be justified in denouncing it as elfish, or disloyal to the interests of humanity. We say that this is the position of the Republican Party. Measuring its responsiilities by the powers of the Government it aims o control, its purpose is to protect all rights, and promote all legitimate interests within the urisdiction of that Government. Would you have it do more? Shall it usurp power, under the pretence that a certain great evil cannot otherwise be reached? Shall it be condemned as giving aid and countenance to a wrong, be-

cause, having no power of redress, it will not

usurp it? Will you arraign it as an apostate.

for "renouncing obligations" which it has

never recognised, and which have never rested upon it? In common with a large majority of the cit zens of free States, it regards Slavery as s moral, political, economical, and social evil-a wrong and woe to the Slaves-a curse to the community that tolerates it-repugnant to Christianity and modern Civilization. It sees this evil within the States of the Union protected by State sovereignty; it finds no authority conferred mon the Federal Government to terfere with it: therefore, it does not propose the abolition of State Slavery by the action of the Federal Government, for it has no right to do evil that good may come-no right to usurp nower, however laudable may be the end in

view-no right to break down the sovereignty of the States for the purpose of reforming their But what it can, it will. Finding, as it beeves, authority in the Constitution to prohibit Slavery outside of the States, to prevent the envement of human beings within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Federal Government, to prevent the extension of Slavery into United States Territories, and to foster institutions in them, founded upon the principle that man ought not to hold man as property, they have boldly asserted the existence of this authority, and their determination to act under it, so as to establish Justice and extend the blessings of Liberty. This is their position, known and read of all men. They proclaimed it in their platform adopted at Philadelphia in 1856, and broughout the Presidential canvass of that ear. There was not a Republican elected to the ast Congress, not one elected to the present Conress, known to hold an opposite view. The one arpose which has given coherence, unity, and ower, to their organization, has been, the relive to defeat the attempt to extend Slavery, and to perpetuate the principle of Slavery in our Federal Administration; the resolve to esablish Liberty in the Territories of the Union, and subject the Federal Administration to the principle of Liberty. They have been true to this, from the hour of their first triumph—the election of Mr. Banks, as Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Kansas Question was the immediate and formal issue; but what in terest would it have awakened, had it not been for its intimate association with the great con flict of Principles? Nay, there would have been, but for this, no Kansas Ogestion. Was t the mere tax on tea that caused the Ameri can Revolution, that constituted the Question between Great Britain and the Colonies? That measure was but an incident, an occasion-the nough to form the basis of a Revolution.

asignificant application of a Principle broad Where has Dr. Cheever been during the de bates in Congress of the last four years? I s too much to expect of a clergyman that he shall read all the speeches made in Congress It were as unreasonable as to expect politician to read all the sermons with which the press ems. But both classes should read enough o be enabled to speak intelligently of the position of each other. Will Dr. Cheever tell us for the amendment, the bill as amended would why a great party has been rapidly organized, go back to the Senate, and they knew that lavery was a great evil? Why a party, now Slavery was a great evil? Why a party, now knew that the opponents of Lecompton an probably strong enough to take possession of Slavery were in the absolute ascendant there the Government, is held together by the single and would do what the Republican member tie of Opposition to the extension of Slavery, of Congress could not, vote them both down if it did not believe it the paramount evil? Has Well might they trust Popular Sovereignty a single member of Congress been blind to the when it was notorious that four-fifths of the fact that in this Congress, as in the last, the consensus one momentous Question underlying all the State voters! In either contingency, then, Kaneas debate, was this Question of Slavery? their great Cause was safe. What statesman, North or South, has for a mo-What statesman, North or South, has for a mo-ment lost sight of this fact? Never was the ment did kill the bill—and the upshot of the

to masters and slaves, States and Territories, this act of Republicans-" well done, good and North and South, the United States and the civil faithful servants!" In a minority in both ized world—the Question has been treated with

Houses, their persevering energy and practical
ability and boldness. True, it has not been sagacity have been more than a match for the dealt with in the language of the pulpit or Slavery Propaganda, and have virtually depresbytery. Politicians are not preachers, feated their attempt, backed up by a service statesmen are not ecclesiastical doctors; and Administration, to fasten Slavery upon Kansas. yet they may love Justice and labor for Human. This was the purpose of their vote on the Crit ity just as well; may be as sincere advocates tenden amendment—this is the effect: the vote of the Rights of Man, as if they should substi- really needs no other vindication.

tute for the language of the People the set Had they refused to give it, the bill to admi phrases of the Clergy.

As to the special treatment of this Kansas Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution Question, they have aimed, first, to keep Slatroops would have been summoned to the field very out of the Territory, secondly, to protect the People against oppression. It is not true the bayonet, on a resisting People, and upon that they have lost sight of the first object, in their attention to the second. Both were and have rested a part of the blood-guiltiness of the are inseparable. To prevent the oppression of the white man in Kansas, is to prevent the power to prevent it, they refused to exert it. enslavement of the black man; for it was found impossible to establish Slavery in the common sense of the People; but we have Territory, without subverting the rights of the word or two for the few who permit themselve white man. Now, are we to overlook the fraud to be perplexed by metaphysical subtiltie and violence towards the white people of Kan-Surely, they say, the Republicans, in voting to sas, lest we be suspected of indifference on the submit to the judgment of the People of Kanquestion of Slavery, and this, too, when these sas the Slave Constitution of Lecompton, advery wrongs to the white man have been comnitted for the sake of extending Negro Slavery? elementary, native, intrinsic right of Popular overeignty,"

Despotism is hateful, whoever may be the victims. Villanies and frauds, like the perpetrated in Kansas, will excite indignationwill be and ought to be exposed and dwelt upon, until retribution evertake the evil-doers. The right of self-government, stricken down in Kansas by an unscrupulous Administration, ought to be restored and upheld. Is it life-but it does not follow that I invest him a crime in the Republican Party to take this with a right, or admit any right in him, to act ground? Because it has labored to do justice to the white People of Kansas, must it be charged with unmitigated selfishness, and de- him the power to choose or reject good or evil, counced as having ceased to laber to prevent but he has not given him the right to reject the the establishment of the Slavery of the black

any Republican Convention, a sentence from the speech of any Republican Congressman, a single act of the Republican Party, to justify is inconsiderate invective.

In a House where it had simply a plurality, not a majority, it succeeded in electing a Speaker, representing distinctly the Policy of Freedom to Kansas, and Freedom to all the Territories. It voted repeatedly to bring Kansas into the Union as a free State; against all attempts to authorize the formation of a State Constitution under such circumstances as would hazard the fate of Liberty; and it secured a Commission for investigating and bringing to light the atrocities which had been committed n the attempt to plant Slavery in the new Territory. By its efforts, throughout the country and in Kansas, it has succeeded, so far, in defeating the scheme of Slavery-propagandists, and practically preventing the extension of Sla

Can it be that the key to this clerical invec tive is to be found in the vote of the Republi cans for the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment? Ah! says the orator-it was not Sla very-it was not the attempt to plant the sysem in Kansas-it was not the assertion of the right of property in man-it was not the attempt o perpetuate the monstrous crime for all time. hat provoked your wrath, aroused and steaded your opposition; it was simply because all this villainy was attempted in disregard of the rights of the People of Kansas. If they would wise. Having no power to save that People sanction it, well and good—it would all be right. | from the curse of Slavery, but being able to So, you voted for the Crittenden-Montgomery secure to them the power to save themto sanction or reject the villany, just as they if conferred, it would be used for that purpose, might please. "You admitted that the right to nalaye is an elementary, native, intrinsic right of popular sovereignty." That was all !

Unpardonable misrepresentation! In no in

stance have the Republicans relaxed their op- a right—for they are neither fools nor Atheistsposition to Slavery in Kansas. Their uninter mitted struggle has been to prevent its establishment. They fought the bill to admit Kansas under the slave Constitution of Lecompton ecause it recognised Slavery, because it recogaised it in a most revolting style, because it was spurious Constitution, and because it was against the will and in disregard of the rights of he large majority of its People. It was not only the manner of forming and adopting the Constitution, as Dr. Cheever assumes, but the abominable thing itself, that provoked their wrath and steadied their opposition. To a man they spoke and voted against it in the Senate o a man, they voted against it in the House their whole vote, 92, being recorded for its re jection. Failing in this, knowing absolutel that, on a direct vote, the bill would pass the House, they saw one mode, and only one, of de feating it-the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, which proposed to admit Kansas into the Union, with the Lecompton Constitution, provided the People, on a fair vote, should adop it, or should they reject, to enable them to form another Constitution. There were twenty-eigh members of the House, not Republicans, som of whom had no objection to the introduction of Slavery into Kansas, provided the People were in favor of it, but who believed that the Constitution was the offspring of fraud, was not their roice and ought to be submitted to them: and som of whom, while hostile to Slavery, still main tain that the right of a People forming a Stat Constitution to adopt or reject it, ought not to be questioned: these, too, holding that the instrument was one of fraud, and had been adopt ed in disregard of the will of the People, d manded its submission to a fair vote. The Re publicans, not agreeing with either class, in re spect to the power of Congress over Slavery not admitting that it was right for any Terrr tory to establish the system, whether in a Territo rial condition, or when forming a State Consti tution, still agreed with them that the Constitu tion was a fraud, and was adverse to the will o the great majority of the People of Kansas. these classes, they could defeat the bill, and prevent the Lecompton Constitution and Sla

What was to be done? Co-operating with very from being fastened on Kansas. To refuse to co-operate, was to allow the bill to pass and Kansas to be a Slave State under a Con stitution which recognises in most odio terms the right of property in human beings. The Public knew their position and purpos -their record was too plain to be misund

stood. Could they co-operate without sacrifi cing their policy, their great aim-the exclu sion of Slavery from Kansas? If they voted prevent the extension of Slavery into the would not pass there. But, should it pass, the erritories of the Union, if it did not hold that People of Kansas were to be trusted. We all

firmed in the Constitution proposed to be enforced, as before and higher than any constitutional sanction. The right of property is man
is in fact assumed as one of the rights of man;
the whole argument for Liberty has been also been ment lost sight of this fact? Never was the
subject so thoroughly discussed at any former
period of our history; and nowhere else has
itself is driven to give to the People of Kan man; the whole argument for Liberty been more an opportunity to vote down the

The Freedom-loving People of the country ere this have pronounced their judgment upon

would have become Law; ere this, United States to enforce the infernal iniquity, at the point of horrible conflict, because, when they had the mitted their right to ratify it, or, in the language of Dr. Cheever, "that the right to enslave is an

Surely, they did no such thing. Power and Right are not convertible terms. For reasons satisfactory to myself, I may invest my son, before he is of age, with the power to act for himself-to decide upon his own course dishonorably, or adopt an immoral course of life. God has made man a free agent-given good and choose the evil. Colonel Benton held, and other eminent statesmen have held, that the Constitution of the United States does not extend to the Territories of the Unionthat the Federal Government has suprem power over them, there being no constitutions restraint upon this power. Admit for a moment that the view is correct, would it follow that the Federal Government has the right to do injustice, to practice oppression, to establish Slavery in the Territories? It would have the power not the right. In voting for the Crittender Montgomery amendment, the Republican voted to give the People of Kansas the power to choose or refuse evil, but they did not admitheir right to choose evil. They could no impart what they did not possess—could n admit what they had utterly repudiated as as impossibility. You did not object to investing Minnesota with a State organization-but the People of Minnesota may now call a Conver tion, and amend their Constitution so as to tol erate Slavery and exclude free colored persons They have the power, as a State, to do so; ou have aided in conferring it upon them;

hey abuse it; are you responsible? Did you give them the right to abuse it? Did you dmit that they would have such a right? Oh-but you say, we had no reason to believe that they would act in that way, every reason to believe that they would not." Yery good So had the Republican members of Congress whole work. every reason to believe that the People of Kansas would do right and reject Slavery, and no reason to believe that they would do other E. C. & J. Biddle. 1858.

The author, in his preface, says: "Every one point; and I will sincerely thank each and all and knowing that, if they did not confer it,

Slavery would be fastened upon them, they voted them the power: but they never voted them the right to do wrong, or admitted such In the Senate, Mr. Douglas called up the Oregon bill, and it was discussed, Mr. Trum-The House proceeded at once, after the eading of the journal, to the election of a Doorkeeper. Mr. Joseph C. Wright, the Demperatic candidate, received 117 votes; Mr. Fletcher, the Republican candidate, 77; Mr. Chase, American, 10; Walker, American, 9 There were three scattering votes. Every Douglas Democrat, except Mr. Harris, voted for the regular Democratic candidate. Mr. Wright had a majority of eight over all his mpetitors, and was duly sworn into office. A bill to prevent frauds in land titles in Cal-

The House then went into Committee of the Vhole upon the appropriation bills. A speech, by Lewis Tappan, of Ne York, concerning the Tract Society, has been

erted in our next. WASHINGTON ITEMS.

fornia was then passed.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

bull, of Illinois, leading off in the debate.

The Turkish Vice Admiral has declined the

offer of a passage home on the Wabash. Twelve hundred thousand of land warre ere issued last month under the bounty act of 1855. Twenty-eight million acres of land will

necessary to satisfy these warrants.

The Willett's Point investigating commit re drawing their labors to a close. The owne f the property, it appears, gave the Govern (April, 1857) for \$130,000; but as the appro riation for the purchase was not available ntil the lat of July, the owner in the mean tim sold it to Mr. Irwin, who subsequently disposed of it to the Government for \$200,000, the en gineer department having reported it as the nost available site for fortifications. Nothing has been elicited to show that the Secretar

of War was concerned in any collusion

omplicity in the purchase. The President has removed his United Stat District Attorney for Kansas, Mr. Wier, and apcinted in his stead Mr. Allison Davis. Mr. Wier is a Free-State Democrat. Mr. Davis is Slave-State Lecompton Democrat. This act. nanmmated, as it is, after the passage of the English bill, shows the intention of Mr. Buchanan. He will not give the people of Kansas a fair election, if he can help it. This act, we trust, will seal the fate of the Buchanan party in every free State.

CALIFORNIA.-We are glad to see, by or California paners, that the slave Archy Lee was set free in the Circuit Court at San Francisc t was a just decision.

We are sorry to notice that a bill has be resented to the California Legislature, prohib ting further immigration of pegroes to State, and requiring those at present in Cali-fornia to take out licenses. The colored people are very much excited, and talk of emigr a body to British territory.

that the Paraguay resolution precedent, to be followed by si-respect to Cuba.

### The Rebieb.

distory of the Origin, Formation, and Adoption, Constitution of the United States; with Notices of its Principal Framers. By George Ticknor Curtis. In Two Volumes. Volume H. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1859. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash-The first volume of this work we have not

from that which is now before us. This is a most valuable one for the condensed information it contains, and the subject ought to give furnished their Commentaries on the Constitu-tion of the United States, Webster and many others of our statesmen, Marshall, and highminded upright Judges like him, have expound ed its principles and applied them to emergent cases. Such a history of its origin, development, and adoption, however, is what every cit-izen should become acquainted with. It is a faithful record of events, and evidently has cost its author much research. He sets down facts not as a partisan, indulges in no mere reflections of his own, but, as his aim requires, draws from the best original sources his statements of facts illustrative alike of the feelings and acts of those who were engaged with more or less of influence n bringing about the results.

The author's plan, in the present volume eiven by himself, is thus clearly defined: shall consider questions of construction only s far as may be necessary to elucidate my subject; for I propose, in writing the history of the formation of the Constitution, to describe rather those great modifications in the principles and structure of the union that took place in the period at which we have now arrived in the course of this work, to state the essential features of the new Government, and to trace the process by which they were evolved from the elements to which the framers of that Government resorted." This plan he keeps closely in view, and the eminent ability with which he executes i every one who reads the book must admit. Sixteen chapters, embracing nearly 500 pages, are devoted to the formation of the Constitution. resenting a view of the preparation and plans and objects and reports of committees, and iscussions in the Convention-thus condensing great amount of detailed information in a

at large. The last hundred pages record the struggles n different States for its ratification, showing that it was indeed a hard-fought battle, on almost every field where the victory was finally won. In the course of this history, too much light is thrown on the causes of the difficulties which opposed the Union of the States, and the

noderate compass, and accessible to the people

means by which they were removed. Mr. Curtis has performed a service for the country owes him thanks, by enabling all better to understand the views of the great men by whom the Constitution was formed and set in operation. Especially desirable is such knowldge now, when the great principles on which t is based are wrested to the purposes of desnotic authority, and the liberties of the people are nhverted under the guise of adherence to its intent, and the end and aim of those honored men is frustrated by a power, of whose strength they could not have dreamed, and which they would have resisted to the death. The Constitution itself, with the amendments to it, is given in full in an appendix, and the volume is like wise furnished with a copious index to the

A Compendium of American Literature, Chronologic Arranged with Biographical Sketches of the Authors on the Plan of the Author's "Compendium of English Literature" and "English Literature of the Nineteenth Century." By Charles D. Cleveland. Phitadelphia

o place me in their position, that I may as far as possible see with their eyes." We fear that the experiment suggested would result too much like that in the old fable of the man who tried to please everybody, and pleased nobody, and so wisely concluded at last to please himself. There is probably no one who takes up this vol ume but must feel that some authors are left out and others are put in, some passages are selected and others passed over, in the case o those who occupy a place in this list, that, had he had the making of it, would have been different. We could mention such name and references. A national literature, in our view, is that which permanently represents the nind and character of a nation. This is what we mean by Grecian and Roman literature The number of authors in a list described in history of a national literature will of course be great. That of Germany, for instance, volume could not contain it. And yet there could scarcely be any doubt as to the great names whose writings will go down to posterity with an enduring fame.

It is on such a basis as we believe a volum like this should be constructed, and, adopting this as the true standard, while we recognis its application in many cases, we think Mr Cleveland has sometimes certainly lost sight of forwarded to us for publication. It will be in it. Adventitious circumstances thus have, in certain instances, given a place to individual who, as thus brought into this company, might be much as the politicians which Burke speak of in Lord Chatham's administration-wonde ing how or why they have been so associated Still, the volume is an interesting collection o extracts, and contains many rich morceaux he productions of minds and genius that will ever be blended with the fame of our country n its most enduring title to respect and hono in after ages. There are about 110 authors, o whom biographical sketches and extracts are furnished, embracing names in the varies classes and professions of both sexes. Gener ally, the chronological arrangement is adopted though we think not strictly adhered to. Mr. Cleveland's book deserves well of the friends an outspoken testimony for human rights.

The Happy Home. By Kirwan, author of "Letters Bishop Hughes," "Romanism at Home," "Men and Things in Europe," &c. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1858. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Wash ington, D. C. Few of our readers probably need to be tole

who Kirwan is. Dr. Nicholas Murray is too

well known by the publications which have been so widely circulated under his assumed name to require vouchers of his capacity to instruct the public on such topics as he may se lect for the exercise of his pen. There is much good sense in this little volume. It treats especially of education, and the author considers it under the branches of physical, moral, mental, and religious training, both of sons and daughters. Many of his remarks are highly enggestive. All are given in a plain, clear style, making no pretension to fine writing, but not unfrequently interspersed with passages of eloquent description, and abounding with illustrations drawn alike from his own observation and from a mind richly stored with the fruits of a diligent use of books. Great principles are laid down, and their bearing exhibited on the family and society at large.

The New York Pulpit in the Revival of 1858. A Mer rial Volume of Sermons. New York: Published Sheldon, Blakeman, & Co. Sold by William Bal

ed during the present revival. They are all admirable, and this volume richly merits wide

popularity. The eminent talent of New York ratify it, on the pretext that it has been changed eceived, and can therefore only speak of it

> The Christian Examiner for May. This admirable periodical is always welcome

This number contains six articles, each of which is full of talent, learning, and interest. The "Ideal Girlhood of Modern Romance" is a charming essay. "The Oriental Question" is penned by one well posted with the great rana is navigable, can never be of great in questions of European politics. Harper's New Monthly, for June, 1858.

Harper again. So early, too. Is it a good number? What does he give us now? Very natural inquiries. Let us see, First, "The City of Elms," New Haven, with a variety of lustrations and records—some old, some new some humorous, and some more grave, of its origin, progress, and present state; then, "Tropical Journe; ings-California," full, too, of pictures-Portobello, Aspinwall, Panama negroes, bucaneers, scorpions, cantipedes, bats, vampire, and a dash at the other inhabitant tree growth, and historical, biographical, and descriptive notices; then, "The Microscope," shorter article, with its illustrations of a number of subjects; " Dear Hunting;" "Old and New Style ; " " Our Sons ; " " Eather Bennett's Love and Hate;" "A Night Scene," poetry indeed, by William Cullen Bryant : " A Nest of Cavaliers; " " An Incident at Niagara Falls; "In Articulo Mortis;" " A Mother's Confession;" Another portion, four chapters, of Thackeray's "The Virginians," in which he introduces Lord Chesterfield, Dr. Johnson, Samuel Richardson, and Henry Fielding, and others, the wits and authors of that day; "Monthly Rec ord ;" " Literary Notices ; " " Editor's Table!

Easy Chair, Drawer;" the Comic Illustrations,

viz: "Mr. Flasher's Love at First sight;

Fashions for June," &c.

The Atlantic Monthly has a circulation eady of 30,000 copies per month. This is doing pretty well, when we consider that it in its politics strongly anti-Slavery. Beecher's "Life Thoughts," when out but

twenty days, had sold 15,000 copies-a very fine sale. Sheldon, Blakeman, & Co., of New York,

the publishers of Spurgeon's sermons, have already sold 150,000 volumes of the series. Mr. Dayton, publisher of "Fifty Years in Chains," an Anti-Slavery story, has thousand copies in a short time.

It is very evident, from these and a

plicity of similar facts, that the book trade is reviving, after its long and heavy depression. OREGON.-The Republicans held a State Con-

April, and nominated-For Governor, John Denny, For Representative in Congress, J. R. Mc

For Secretary of State, Leander Holmes For State Printer, D. W. Craig.

For State Treasurer, E. E. Applegate. The Democrats are in the midst of a seve fight, and two sets of nominations have been made. It is thought, however, that they will, after a time, unite again, as they are not divided by a principle. It is possible that one wing says: may hereafter unite with the Republicans, and deliver the State from the government of the blinked much longer. The regular appro-Sham Democracy, in case Oregon comes into printions for the current year are \$75,000,000,

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.—We have received the Departments. This will leave \$55,000,000 the first number of a neat-looking weekly sheet to be provided for. But the deficiency bill ha Connecticut, and is owned and edited by the will make up the sum to a round ten million well-known Elihu Burritt. New Britain is his | making for the current fiscal year an unavo residence and native place. This new journal able expenditure, under legal authority, will be the advocate of Mr. Burritt's scheme of \$65,000,000. The receipts for the past the compensating the slaveholders of the South for been \$36,000,000, the expenditures at their slave property, and thus ridding the coun- \$56,000,000. The deficiency of actual cur try of the peculiar institution. Mr. Burritt will aim to make the paper what his former jour- nine months ending March 31, was therefore nal-the Christian Citizen-was, and we wish him all success in his new enterprise.

The Tract Society, as our readers will see in our news columns, has voted to sustain its Publishing Committee in refusing to publish one word respecting the duties of masters to then slaves. They do publish upon the duties of slaves to masters-but that is quite a different matter! The end is not yet. This great institution will not be permitted to ally itself with Wrong. Either the Society will be revolution ized, or the great body of contributors will leave it, and form a new one.

The Anti-Slavery friends of the Trac Society held a preliminary meeting last week, Tuesday, in New York. Mr. Lewis Tappan addressed the meeting in favor of the Society's as- she took the last step from the fatal plank. suming a radical position in reference to Sla very. He wanted the Society in its tracts to oppose Slavery as a sin, instead of regulating the conduct of slaveholders, as if the relation were proper. Rev. Dr. Cheever upheld this view of the matter, but Dr. Thompson of the Independent, Rev. Mr. Patton of Chicago, Dr. Hawes, and others, contended that to take this ground now would weaken the position of the Anti-Slavery friends of the Society. So it was agreed that the conduct of the Publishing Committee should be condemned, and the action of the Society a year ago sustained-action which instructed the Committee to publish tracts showing the duties of masters to their slaves, nothing being said upon the relation itself.

The enemies of Col. Forney and his course on Lecompton by legitimate arguments, now try to injure him by charging that Dr. agent, Mr. Wolcott, any amount of money. Elder edits the Press. If Dr. Elder is one of have never, directly or indirectly, spoke communicated with either of those gen the corps of writers engaged by the Press, he probably writes only what Col. Forney chooses to adopt. Col. Forney owns the Press, and pub lishes only what he likes, as a matter of course. for \$5,000. The authority was from a get The chief editor of the London Times neve writes a line, but gathers editorial matter from all parts of the Kingdom for his journal. Let the chagrined opponents of the Press answer its arguments, and be not quite so deeply anx ious about the authorship of its editorials, and they will excite more admiration than they pos sibly can in their present attitude.

PARAGUAY .- The Springfield Republ states in a few words the causes for the dis pute with Paraguay about which the Senat had some discussion : "There are three principal

plaint against Paraguay. In 1855, our exploring steamer, the Water Witch, commanded by Capt Page, was ascending the Paraguay river when it was fired into from a fort, by order or President Lopez, and one of her men killed The further processing of the avoidable. country, their business broken up, and their property destroyed. The Government of Paraguay has also behaved in an unreasonable and insulting manner in reference to a treaty negotiated with our Government. After once according to the treaty, she new dealing

popularity. The eminent talent of New York and Brooklyn is here exhibited. Among these twenty-five sermons, we have those of Dr. Alexander, Dr. Bethune, Dr. William Adams, and one from Dr. William R. Williams, who who is a distinguished representative of the ministerial talent of our country. It is only to be reregtted the Christian public see so little from his beautiful pen. This sermon alone is worth the cost of the book.

ratify it, on the pretext that it has been changed by our Government, when the truth is that the only changes have been a few verbal corrections, not at all affecting a single provision of the treaty. The Government of Paraguay is evidently inclined to be ugly and insolent. A little wholesome correction would do her good, and we are the more willing to see it administered, because in her case there is no temptation to seize territory by way of reprisals. Brazil has lately compelled her to settle a quarrel by a show of force, and doubtlees the same means will prove effectual in regard to our own Gov. will prove effectual in regard to our own Gor

"Paraguay is enclosed between the Parana and Paraguay rivers, and has an area of about 84,000 square miles, and a population of about 300,000, chiefly half-civilized Indians. It is an interior country, nearly a thousand miles distant from the ocean, and, although the Pa.

THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY AT WORK. The "Keystone Club" of this city, which is composed chiefly of Government employes, has ordered one million of documents for distribution in the single State of Pennsylvania.

The Indiana Democratic Club, at a meeting

held a week or two since, subscribed six hun-

dred dollars for a like purpose in the State of

H. W. Herbert, Esq., author, shot himself, in New York, on Monday, at the Stevens House. The cause was family trouble.

THE SUSQUEHANNA. - This United States frig. ate recently came into New York with vellow fever on board, and from San Juan to that port she lost a great number of men. There seems to have been a cause for the pestilence. One of her seamen publishes a statement in the New York journals, from which we make the follow. ing extracts: "After our arrival at San Juan, we found that

our stock was short; we had no good flour in the ship; that ration was stopped in toto, and to make the other hold out, we were put on San Juan fresh meat four times a week. This mea was boiled with a few yams, and my 'gorge even now rises' at the recollection of the dia gusting compound. I attribute the escape of so many to the fact, that although hungry, the could not eat it. There is some of the bread we were fed on still on board the ship; it is its own damning evidence. We were anchored in fresh water; the upper deck was scrubbed ever day, the lower decks three and four times week; the ship was always damp. We hauled the seine three and four times a week, the mer up to their waists in water, and a tropical sur rhead. Some of them would drink a little to much rum, and were not particular about shift ing their wet clothes when they returned oboard, and those who got drunk were put i irons, with their wet clothes still remaining them. The fish, when caught, were piled i large bake-pans, heated in the oven, and divoured nearly raw, there being no other mea of cooking them for the men. A portion of ou up to the waist in water, as usual, with 'old Je maica' frying them above, and on several occasions the men were exercised on 'Point Arenas until the heat of the musket became so intens that they could not bear it to come in conts with their hands. Our ship was a receptacle for every filthy filibuster who presented himself vention at Salem, in Oregon, on the second of for admission, and the last one received wat

OFFICIAL REPORT .- The official report of the receipts and expenditures for the last quarter has issued from the office of the Register of the Treasury. The revenue from the sale of lands was \$480,936. The amount of premium re ceived on Treasury notes was \$87,600. Th total receipts from the ordinary sources of reve nue was \$7,900,000 for the quarter; amount obtained by loan, \$11,087,000. An exchange

just passed, calling for \$9,700,000 addition and the bill for deficiencies in the printing fu revenue, as compared with receipts for \$20,000,000, and the receipts at the prese time represent an average of \$30,000,000

the year." An item of news has of late been trave ling the rounds of the papers, to the effect that a sailor recently died in Texas, and upon hi death had confessed that some forty years ago, he was one of a party of mutineers who took possession of a brig from Charleston to New York. The brig was the one which had on board Mrs. Allston, Aaron Burr's daughte and the sailor confessed that she and the other passengers and officers were murdered. Co Chester, the intelligent Washington correspon

ent of the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "The dying sailor professed to remem her well, said that she was the last who perishe and that he never forgot her look of despair but, on conversing to-day with an officer of t navy, he assures me of its probable truth, at states that on one of his passages home, son years ago, his vessel brought two pirates is irons, who were subsequently executed at Not folk, for recent offences, and who, before the execution, confessed that they had been mem bers of the same crew, and participated in the murder of Mrs. Allston and her companion

Many of the Democratic journals have accused Thurlow Weed, of the Albany Evening Journal, of receiving \$5,000 from the agent of Lawrence, Stone, & Co., for lobbying the tariff act through Congress. Mr. Weed denies th most emphatically. He says:

"With all the seeming of truth in this st on the subject of money. We did, however receive authority, the latter part of March 1867, from a friend in Boston, to draw on his man with whom we were associated in raisi funds for the Presidential election, and t money was designed to cover deficiencies.

"Though pretty well known that election cost money, the public are not generally elightened with details. Without being dispose to reveal, voluntarily, the financial details canvass, it may be proper to say, that when t facts in the case shall have been called or they will show that the Herald's version, is, usual, entirely fabulous."

The Northern religious press generally con ut against the action of the Tract Society their recent annual meeting. The Independ calls upon the Anti-Slavery friends of the Soci ety to stand by it, in hopes of reversing this action, but not to contribute any money to i until it shall consent to open its mouth for the oppressed. The more radical Anti-Slavery jour nals seem to think the opposition at the annua meeting were served right, inasmuch as they die not ask the Society to issue tracts against Sla very, but against its abuses. If we mistake not, the Society has published tracts advocation total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. the Opposition are right, the Society should limit itself to publishing tracts against the

THIRTY-F Frid A resolution of Mr. Bright, calling respondence relationship of American in the G

NO. 5

The Senators sota drew lots for they should be re of which was, the expiring on the Mr. Rice offered pointment of a sp the charges mad zens of Iowa. T ntion was postpor he charges had b

ivate calendar, lay's session in th The day was de her of which were private calendar a siderable progress half past four o'd without quorum. ordered, the proce its attention until h an adjournment to Saturd

The day had bee

the District of lebate as to the priation bill,) it we adhere to the original to legislation for the Several bills we passed, among the were a bill for the liens on buildings, bia, a bill for the city of Washin the organization o The only one of rise to much debate public schools of W Tennessee, moved the section authori Treasury of the Ur more than twenty t same sum shall be of Washington for t

posed this grant, on unconstitutionality. States had no right he education of chi on the ground that al Government, as in the city, to contri common schools in sed that the value vate property in Was fore just and proper t bear an equal share ing an educational at Meerrs. Wilson, Se defended the constitute measure. Mr. considerations of exp ing the question of cohe thought more thalso briefly argued the grant. The motion to stri

put to vote at the con lost—yeas 13, nays 2 was read a third time The resolution directed that of certain alleg Iowa against Mr. R State of Minnesota, session of Saturday, ferred to the Commit At four o'clock, the an Executive session. Mr. R. W. Latham had been ordered for appear as a witness b committees, was

discharged, upon ing before the commi reported from the on Friday were passe lief of the city of Co was rejected. A mor charge the Committee the further considerat rous, of Texas; but no ject. The bill to ref of New York the dut fire in 1845 was furth laid on the table, by House adjourned at o'clock.—National In

Monday, Mr. Seward submit tion, and asked its pro Resolved, That the telations be instructe legislation is necessary of the United States els against British a This resolution met mittee to inquire whet

lation was necessary; at once be considered. ing to a close. The coming intolerable; eleven of our vessels h Mr. Mason said tha formation on this sub-rived from the newspot was not of such a chathe Senate to act in the ive matters for very g Prefer that the resolution The resolution was le The special order o making appropriations tive, and judicial exper for the year ending the on motion of Mr. Doolis ate. The debate on the

Messa. Toombs, Brown Arkaneas, Pugh, Stuart den, Hunter, Simmons At the conclusion of imbraced the whole r reporting, its expense, ander which it is execut allowing extra compens the Senate was adopted to strike out the whole appropriation for the be-both branches of Cong 20, nays 31. A motion still further inserting an appropriate to be appointed by the serve in his office, was lad the bill, being again was carried.

The Senate then propriate the serve in his office, was lad the bill, being again was carried.

The Senate then propriate the serve in his office, was lad to be a serve in his office.

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THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Friday, May 14, 1858.

SENATE

The Senators from the new State of Minne

sola drew lots for the Senatoial class to which they should be respectively assigned, the result of which was, that Mr. Shields drew the term

that it has been changed en the truth is that the ing a single provision of ranment of Paraguay is ugly and insolent. A tion would do her good, illing to see it adminisse there is no temptation ay of reprisals. Brazil ar to settle a quarrel by subtless the same means regard to our own Gov.

VOL. XII.

ed between the Parana nd a population of about civilized Indians. It is nearly a thousand miles a, and, although the Panever be of great im-

ince, subscribed six hunpurpose in the State of

q., author, shot himself, in

ay, at the Stevens House.

.- This United States frigto New York with yellow

from San Juan to that port

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for the pestilence. One hes a statement in the New which we make the follow.

we had no good flour in was stopped in toto, and

ld out, we were put on San

few yams, and my 'gorge the recollection of the dis-I attribute the escape of

that although hungry, they here is some of the bread

on board the ship; it is its ace. We were anchored in or deck was scrubbed every

three and four times a

always damp. We hauled

water, and a tropical sun hem would drink a little too

not particular about shift

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clothes still remaining on en caught, were piled into

here being no other means

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notes was \$87,600. The

he ordinary sources of reve-) for the quarter; amount

11,087,000. An exchange

the necessity of a loan can onger. The regular appro-irent year are \$75,000,000, ated that nearly \$20,000,000

This will leave \$55,000,000

But the deficiency bill has for \$9,700,000 additional,

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rent fiscal year an unavoid-

under legal authority, of receipts for the past three

of Treasury notes, have the expenditures about

deficiency of actual current

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the receipts at the present average of \$30,000,000 for

news has of late been travel-

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she was the last who perished, forgot her look of deepair as tep from the fatal plank. On mt, I regarded it as a fiction, to-day with an officer of the me of its probable truth, and of his passages home, some seel brought two pirates in a basequently executed at Norfences, and who, before their sed that they had been memorrew, and participated in the allston and her companions."

the Democratic journals have

Weed, of the Albany Evening

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& Co., for lobbying the tariff

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seeming of truth in this state when they are known, will t is to pervert and distort the e not received, either from e, Stone, & Co., nor from their they mount of money. We

ott, any amount of money. We tily or indirectly, spoken to o ith either of those gentlement

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lphia Inquirer says:

trouble.

ON PARTY AT WORK .-" of this city, which is Government employés, on of documents for distritate of Pennsylvania. eratic Club, at a meeting

Saturday, May 15, 1858.

SENATE.

The day had been assigned by previous resolution to the consideration of business relating to the District of Columbia; and, after some debate as to the priority of business, (Mr. Hunter desiring to call up the pending appropriation bill,) it was decided by the Senate to adhere to the original order, devoting the day to legislation for the District.

Several bills were considered, debated, and passed, among the most important of which were a bill for the enforcement of mechanics' liens on buildings, &c., in the District of Columbia, a bill for the benefit of public schools in the city of Washington, and a bill authorizing the organization of a fire department in the District.

Treasury of the United States of any sum not more than twenty thousand dollars to the support of public schools in this city, provided the same sum shall be raised by the corporation of Washington for the same purpose. He opposed this grant, on the ground of its imputed unconstitutionality. The Congress of the United States had no right, in his opinion, to appropriate the money of the National Treasury for the education of children in this District.

Mr. Brown zealously defended the provision, on the ground that it was the duty of the Federal Government, as the largest property holder

on the ground that it was the dargest property holder eral Government, as the largest property holder in the city, to contribute to the maintenance of common schools in the same. It was calcula-ted that the value of the public buildings in ted that the value of the public buildings in the city was about equal to that of all the pri-vate property in Washington, and it was there-fore just and proper that the Government should bear an equal share in the burden of supporting an educational system.

Mesrrs. Wilson, Seward, and Crittenden, also

defended the constitutionality and propriety of the measure. Mr. Toombs opposed it from considerations of expediency, without entertair-ing the question of constitutional power, which he thought more than doubtful. Mr. Green also briefly argued against the allowance of

The motion to strike out the section, being put to vote at the conclusion of the debate, was lost—yeas 13, nays 26. After which, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The resolution directing an inquiry into the truth of certain allegations made by citizens of lowa against Mr. Rice, a Senator from the State of Minnesota, was called up during the session of Saturday, and the whole subject referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

At four o'clock, the Senate prodeeded to hold

had been ordered for disobeying a summons to appear as a witness before one of the investigating committees, was arraigned, and ordered to be discharged, upon his appearing and testiv-ing before the committee. The several private bills reported from the Committee of the Whole bills reported from the Committee of the Whole on Friday were passed, except a bill for the relief of the city of Carondelet, Missouri, which was rejected. A motion was submitted to discharge the Committee on the Judiciary from the further considerations of one of the memorials asking for the impeachment of Judge Watject. The bill to refund to certain merchant of New York the duties on goods destroyed b fre in 1845 was further considered, and finally laid on the table, by yeas 88, mays 73. The House adjourned at a quarter past four o'clock.—National Intelligencer.

> Monday, May 17, 1858. SENATE.

Mr. Seward submitted the following resolution, and asked its present consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire whether any legislation is necessary to enable the President of the United States to protect American ves sels against British aggression in the Gulf of Mexico or elsewhere, and to report by bill or

This resolution merely instructed the committee to inquire whether any additional legis lation was necessary; because, if so, it should at once be considered, as the session was draw ing to a close. These aggressions was draw coming intolerable; already, it would seem eleven of our vessels have been detained, and in some way, fired into by British cruisers. Mr. Mason said that he had no further in Mr. Mason said that he had no further in-formation on this subject, save what was de-rived from the newspapers of the day, which was not of such a character as would warrant the Senate to act in the matter. If the facts were as had been stated, they would indeed in-

were as had been stated, they would indeed involve matters for very grave inquiry. He would prefer that the resolution lie over.

The resolution was laid over under the rule. The special order of the day was the bill making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the way and in the 20th of Tenna 1866. for the year ending the 30th of June, 1859 which had been reconsidered on Thursday last on motion of Mr. Doolittle, for the purpose of on motion of Mr. Doolittle, for the purpose of introducing an amendment granting the usual extra compensation to the reporters of the Sensite. The debate on the propriety of this proposition was resumed and participated in by Mesrs. Toombs, Brown, Shields, Johnson of Arkansas, Pugh, Stuart, Mason, Davis, Fessenden, Hunter, Simmons, Trumbull, Bell, and others.

At the conclusion of the discussion, which embraced the whole range of Congressional reporting, its expense, nature of the contract der which it is executed, &c., the amendment lowing extra compensation to the reporters of e Senate was adopted; after which, a motion e Senate was adopted; etrike out the whole section containing this peropriation for the benefit of the reporters in the branches of Congress was rejected—year

motion still further to amend the bill, by ting an appropriation for two assistants, appointed by the Attorney General, to in his office, was lost, after a brief debate; the bill, being again put upon its passage,

The Senate then proceeded, on motion of Slidell, to the consideration of Executive

HOUSE. The Admission of New States.—Mr. Quit-nan, of Mississippi, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution concerning the admission of new States into the Union, as follows: Resolved, &c., That hereafter no new States formed out of the Territories of the United States shall be admitted into the Union until it thall have been ascertained by a cenus, taken ass shall be admitted into the Union until it sall have been ascertained by a census, taken a valuability of Congress, that the Territory seking admission contains a fixed population must be the number required for a Representative in Congress, according to the ratio then existing; nor until the people of such laritory shall have been authorized by act of Congress to hold a Convention and to form a Constitution, and shall have peanted the same for admission into the

Union, in pursuance of said permission, and in

Mr. Kelsey, of New York, objected. Mr. Quitman moved a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Washburn, of Maine, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted—

A resolution of inquisy was introduced by Mr. Bright, calling for any information or con-respondence relative to the alleged seizure or search of American vessels by foreign armed crisers in the Gulf of Mexico or the adjacent and nays, which were ordered, and resulted—
yeas 89, nays 87.

So the rules were not suspended, two-thirds
not voting for the motion. The motion was
voted for by the Administration and South
Americans, against by the Republicans.

Expulsion of the Doorkeeper.—The House
proceeded, as the regular order of business, to
consider the report of the Committee on Accounts, charging malpractices against the
Doorkeeper, and recommending the passage of
the following resolution:

Resolved, That R. B. Hackney, Doorkeeper
of the present House of Representatives, be

were a bill for the enforcement of mechanics' liens on buildings, &c., in the District of Columbia, a bill for the benefit of public schools in the city of Washington, and a bill authorizing the organization of a fire department in the District.

The only one of these measures which gave rise to much debate was that in relation to the public schools of Washington. Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, moved to strike out from the bill the section authorizing the payment from the Treasury of the United States of any sum not more than twenty thousand dollars to the support of public schools in this city, provided the same sum shall be raised by the corporation of Washington for the same purpose. He opposed this grant, on the ground of its imputed unconstitutionality. The Congress of the United States had no right, in his opinion, to appropriate the money of the National Treasury for the education of children in this District.

Mr. Brown zealously defended the provision,

I am, very truly, yours, P. BLISS.

SHEFFIELD, MASS., May 2, 1858. To the Editor of the National Era:

To the Editor of the National Era:

DRAR SIR: I am the youngest member of seven living brothers and sisters. My own age is nearly seventy-one, that of my oldest brother nearly eighty-nine; the aggregate of our ages is 553 years and a fraction over.

The average of our ages to day is 79 years 1 month and 2 days. Believing this to be a solitary case of such longevity, especially in New England, where we all reside, you are at liberty to publish the above, if you wish.

Respectfully yours, Gronge Swift.

THE RIFLEMEN OF THE WEST. From Vol. VII of Benton's Abridgment of the Debates

Mr. Benton stopped a moment to speak of an exploit too little known to history. He said that the British and Indians, to the number of 1,600, appeared before St. Louis in the year 1780. General George Rogers Clark was then 1780. General George Bogers Clark was then upon the American Bottom, with the conquerors of Vincennes and Kaskaskia. The French of St. Louis sent to invoke his aid. He had but 400 men, and might have declined with honor. He might have said: Our numbers are too few, the river is too wide and rapid; you are strangers, and live beyond the confines of my country. You may he in collation with the enemy, to draw me across the Missis and to revenge in Louisiana the defeat of your countrymen in Illinois. But such was not the language of General Clark, nor of the 400 brave men that followed his steps. He or they knew not danger. Knew it not! May their spirits pardon me, said Mr. Benton, for applying to them such a fourth-of-July expression. They did know danger—were born in its presence, and grew up in its company—and each could say, with Cæsar—

"Danger and I are brothers,
Twin lions whelped in one hour,
And I the elder and more terrible."

They were the riflemen of the West, and took counsel, not from danger, but from honor and courage. They divided into two bodies, and marched to the relief of St. Louis. Two hundred presented themselves opposite the town, and two hundred crossed the river below. At the sight of such boldness, the British and Indians, believing them to be the vanguard of At the sight of such boldness, the British and Indians, believing them to be the vanguard of a great army, suddenly retired, after killing eighty of the inhabitants, and leaving an im-pression of terror which still marks that year as an epoch of calamity; "l'année du coup. History, continued Mr. B., tells of the passag of the Rhone and Granicus; but here is the passage of a river unknown to history, yet surpassing the exploit of Hannibal and Alexander as much in heroism and magnanimity as the Father of Floods surpasses in magnitude the puny streams of Gaul and of Asia Minor.

Latest from Kansas.

A message from Fort Scott reached Lawrence on the 3d, giving a distressing account of the outrages on the Free-State men. One was brought into the fort on the 28th of April, and sentenced to be shot. Eight ruffians took him to the timber, and drew lots to see who should commit the deed. It fell on Brockett, when he deliberately shot him dead, for no offence but his opinion. Judge Williams had broken up the district court, not daring to have Free State men come there. Seven of the United States soldiers have been found guilty of joining the Pro-Slavery guerillas to scour the country at night. Eight eager hordes of Free-State settlers had left the Little Osage Valley in one company, in consequence of the insecurity of life and property, and nearly all the settlers there, of all parties, had left. They tell horrible tales of their sufferings. Mapleton, the settlement of the Vermont Colony, is nearly deserted. Men are shot down in cold blood without provocation, and all the horrors of the Shannon war are now felt by the district of the Wernort Colony, is nearly deserted. Men are shot down in cold blood without provocation, and all the horrors of the Shannon war are now felt by the district of the Wernort Colony, is nearly deserted. Men are shot down in cold blood without provocation, and all the horrors of the Shannon war are now felt by the district of the Wernort Colony, is nearly deserted. Men are shot down in cold blood without provocation, and all the horrors of the Shannon war are now felt by that district the country of the country at night. Eight eager hordes of the publishing committee, but ordering a tract to be published on the duties of masters. After Dr. Thompson's speech, the more published on the duties of masters. After Dr. Thompson's speech, the society agreed to take a vote at three P. M. Five-minute speeches occupied the hour from the district of the very of the country rence on the 3d, giving a distressing account ly deserted. Men are shot down in cold blood without provocation, and all the horrors of the Shannon war are now felt by that distracted neighborhood. On the other hand, the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican gives an account of the proceedings of Lane's committee of safety at Fort Scott, which ordered certain Pro-Slavery men to leave the territory on pain of death. One of the resolutions of the committee was, "that Captain Anderson shall be hanged upon the highest tree in Bourbon county, and every soldier be put death, wherever he may be found."

Another letter in the Republican says that

county, and every soldier be put death, wherever he may be found."

Another letter in the Republican says that "the Democrats of Kansas are to unite with the conservative, anti-nigger Free-Soilers, and kill the Leavenworth bastard on the 18th inst., when the people are to vote upon its acceptance." He predicts that the Leavenworth Constitution will be overwhelmingly defeated. This is not good authority, but probably the best thing for Kansas, under present circumstances, is to reject the Leavenworth as well as the Leacompton Constitution, and remain a Territory until her people can settle down into a sober conviction of what they do want, and then carry it through in a regular and legitimate manner. The Leavenworth Constitution has a taint of irregularity about it, in consequence of the criminal delay of the act authorizing it in the Territorial Legislature, which was too busy and speculative in town lots to attend to its appropriate business.

Money brings a high price in Kansas. The Lawrence Republican, fears its veracity will be questioned when it says, "we have seen five, ten, and fifteen per cent. per month paid for money, loaned on good real estate securities; and we are reliably informed that some very conscientious sharks have lately refused to loan at less than twenty per cent. per month, and have even realized that per cent. in some cases."

EXCITING MEETING OF THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. Defeat of the Northern Fanatics

The New York papers are filled with ac counts of the proceedings of the annual meet-ing of the American Tract Society, which met in that city on Wednesday, in the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette Place. About two Dutch Church, Larayette Place. About two thousand persons, from various sections of the Union, were admitted by ticket, showing the great interest taken in the question at issue—whether or not the executive committee were justified in suppressing or suspending the publication of the tract "The Duties of Masters,"

she are worked for the Sanatoial class to which they should be respectively assigned, the result of which was, that Mr. Shields drew the term appling on the 3d of March, 1859, and Mr. Shields drew the term appling on the 3d of March, 1859, and Mr. Shields drew the term application of the 3d of March, 1859, and Mr. Shields drew the term application of the 3d of March, 1859, and the special state of lows. The consideration of the resonance of the application of a special committee to investigate the special state of lows. The consideration of the resonance of the special state of lows. The consideration of the resonance of the special state of lows. The special state of lows are special state of lows and the special state of lows are special state of lows. The special state of lows are special state of lows are special state of lows. The special state of lows are special state of lows and the special state of lows are special state of lows. The special state of lows are special state of lows and special state of lows are special state of lows. The special state of lows are special state of lows and special state of lows are special state of lows. The special state of lows are special state of lows are special state of lows and special state of lows are special state of lows. The special state of lows are special state of low

The President hoped there would be no demonstrations of approval or dissent, as this was not a political meeting.

Bishop McIllvaine moved that the action of the committee be sustained, and made a long with Liverpool dates to the 1st instant, arrived with Liverpool dates to the 1st instant, arrived

speech.

Prof. Crosby read from a tract, entitled "Sambo and Tony," in which slaves are counselled not to go from plantation to plantation, and to obey their masters, and asked if the Society published it.

Amid much confusion, and cries of "order!" Dr. William Adams said the tract was published twenty years ago.

Dr. Tyng attempted to get the floor, amid cries of "order!" "Dr. Tyng," "Let 'em answer the question!" &c.

Order being restored, Dr. Tyng spoke in favor of the resolution of the Society which admitted the discussion of the moral aspects of Slavery to be a legitimate subject for the Society to discuss, and moved to lay Bishop McIllvaine's motion on the table, in order that a resolution reaffirming that position be affirmed.

Dr. Tyng's motion was voted upon viva voce. and the Chairman said it was lost. A division was called for, and the affirmative was counted; but when the negative arose, it so largely pre-ponderated that a count was deemed unneces-

Much excitement prevailed. Some called for a count; others declared that the motion was lost, ten to one; and the members of the committee displayed many symptoms of delight.

There was a long delay and great confusion.

A partial count was made; but order was finally so far restored that Judge Jessup attempted to move an amendment to Bishor.

Doctor Thompson. Did either against it?

Bethune. No. [Laughter.]

Bethune. No. [Laughter.]
Thompson. Then there was no vote against it, and it was unanimous.
Dr. Bethune said that, at the meeting last year, he was asked by Dr. Thompson to second the resolution, but refused to do it. He thought that anything coming from the chief editor of the Independent was to be regarded with suspicion, and not likely to meet his approval.
Laughter, hisses, cries of "Order!" and general confusion followed. Judge Jessup at last got the floor, and said it was vain for gentlemen to say that the action of the society last year was not unanimous. The fact that one, two, or fifty, might not have concurred, did not year was not unanimous. The fact that one, two, or fifty, might not have concurred, did not change the fact that there was no dissenting voice, and that the resolution meant but as the unanimous sentiment of this society. He went

on to argue the reasonableness of that resolu-tion, and deprecated the idea of receding from it, as a measure which would open the flood-gates of agitation, and disturb again the peace

of the society.

Dr. Bethune got the floor at the close of Judge Jessup's remarks. A scene of confusion followed, and there were, for several minutes, mingled cries of "Bethune," "Question," and "Question," Order."

Rev. Dr. Bacon then got the floor, and made

Rev. Dr. Bacon then got the noor, and made a warm Anti-Slavery speech, and was followed by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, on the opposite side, in a powerful and affecting speech. He deprecated the idea of no followship with slave-holders; for that was excommunicating them from the Church of God, and thus the unhappy South.

that "no tract bearing on the Slavery question be published, and that the tract called Sambo and Toby be suppressed."

Rev. Dr. Johns, of Baltimore, then spoke

the South to take care of its own chauren without interference.

When the hour for taking the question arrived, the amendment of Prof. Howard Crosby was first almost unanimously rejected.

The amendment of Rev. Dr. Thompson (Independent) was lost by a large majority.

The resolution of Bp. Mclivaine was carried, as follows by a large majority. as follows, by a large majority:
Resolved, That the action of

The protestants to the election of Bright and Fitch as United States Senators from Indiana Fitch as United States Senators from Indiana and other Federal are taking testimony under a resolution of Senate, D. W. Voorhees and other Federalics bolders appearing for the bogus Sanate

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New York, May 13.—The steamer Star of the West, with upwards of \$1,600,000 in gold, arrived here this morning, from Aspinwall. Her advices from California are to the 20th The steamer Merrimac and sloop-of-war De catur remained at Panama. All well.
Business at San Franciaco was dull, but the
mining and agricultural prospects of the State
were eminently favorable.

Forrest city, in Nevada county, California, has been burnt entirely.

Rich gold diggings have been discovered in

Rich gold diggings have been discovered in Carson valley.

Later advices had been received from Lieut. Ives's expedition. He states that his exploration demonstrates the navigability of the Colorado river to the mouth of Virgin river.

Archy, the fugitive slave, has been discharged.

The Legislature of California has passed a bill prohibiting the future immigration of free negroes to California, compelling those already there to register their names and take out a license. The measure produced great excitethere to register their names and take out a license. The measure produced great excitement amongst them, and meetings were being held, in which they discussed the question of immigrating in a body to Vancouver's Island. Advices from Oregon to the 8th of April had reached San Francisco. The Republicans had nominated John Denny, of Marion county, for Governor, and J. R. McBride for Congress. The Democrats had nominated Lafayette Grover for Congress. ver for Congress.

The Sandwich Islands had made a new trea-

News from the Isthmus announces that the Cass-Yrisarri treaty had passed the Senate of Granada in a slightly-modified form. There is talk of another revolution at Bogota.

Callao dates to the 12th of April represent

affairs quiet. Gen. Castilla had arrived at Arequipa, and was enthusiastically received.

The United States steamer Saranac left Valparaiso on the 3d ultimo, for Callao.

The surveying steamer Shubrick arrived at Panama on the 12th ultimo.

William Bucklee, formerly of Baltimore, died in San Francisco, April 18th.

Col. Fremont had arrived in San Francisco.

Robert E. Woods, late Treasurer of San

with Liverpool dates to the 1st instant, arrived here to day. Her advices are three days later. The steamer North Star, from New York, had not arrived out when the Persia sailed.

The steamer Glasgow arrived out on the

The steamer Glasgow arrived out on the 28th ultimo.

The news from India is quite interesting. Sir Hugh Rose invested Jhusi with three brigades on the 27th of March. The rebels, 12,000 strong, retired to the fort, and on the next day the bombardment was commenced. An at-tempt was made on the first of April, by 25,000 rebels, to raise the siege, but they were defeat-ed, with the slaughter of 1,500 men, and the loss of all their guns and camp equipage. The town was stormed and taken on the 4th, and town was stormed and taken on the 4th, and the fort occupied on the 6th, the rebels having 3,000 men killed in this conflict. Six British officers were also killed. The Prince escaped with a few attendants, and was hotly pursued. Gen. Roberts carried Kotah on the 20th, with a great slaughter of the rebels, the English loss being but trifling.

The 37th regiment, under Col. Milman, had been compelled to retire from near Apinseur, and, at the last accounts, was shut up at Azimghur. Strong detachments had gone to his relief.

The country opposite Benares was much dis-

his relief.

The country opposite Benares was much disturbed, but the northern provinces had been

quietly disarmed.

Calssee was filled with rebels, and a great Caissee was filled with rebels, and a great panic was prevailing there.

A strong column of troops had gone from Cawnpore into Oude, to attack Karroh.

The debate in Parliament on D'Israeli's Indian resolutions began on the 30th. The first resolution, declaring it expedient to vest the government of India in the British Crown, was carried with cheers. The debate was then adjourned.

The work on the Atlantic telegraph cable was going briskly forward. More than two thou-sand miles have been coiled on board the ships,

and the paying out machinery has been com-pleted, and pronounced perfect. Rumors were in circulation at Paris in relation to the present system of the administra-tion, and the retirement shortly of Count Espinasse from the Interior Department.

The plenipotentiaries of the European Powers had held a conference to ratify the boundary

had held a conference to ratify the boundary between Russia and Turkey. Also, to consider Professor Morse's claims on Europe for indemnification for his telegraphic invention. Nothing was resolved on, but the prospects were favorable for Prof. Morse.

Russia has decided to construct three lines of railway between the Black and Caspian Seas.

The Paris Moniteur publishes a decree ordering 42,000 additional soldiers into active service. The Rousse became heavy in casses.

ice. The Bourse became heavy in conse quence. Quebec, May 17.—The steamer North America arrived off River Du Loup at ten o'clock this morning. She has Liverpool dates to the

The steamer North Star arrived out on the 1st instant, and the steamer America on the

The debate in Parliament on the resolution elative to the Government of India was pro-

gressing.

A resolution endorsing the union of the Danubian Principalities was rejected in the The French Legislature has adopted the budget lately submitted by the Government.

The envoys of the leading Powers have requested the German Diet to consider the proposition of Paymark relative to the Duchies.

The English papers are filled with account of the Sepoy warfare, and especially with sick-ening details of the fall of Lucknow. A corening details of the fall of Lucknow. A cor-respondent gives a graphic description of the storming of the Begum's Palace, March 12, from which we make the following extract: "Just turning to the left, we were about entering a court-yard, when an officer said, 'Mind what you are about! There are some fellows hid inside there, and one of them has just shot a sergeant of the 93d and a man of the 90th.' This is, as you will have observed, a the 90th. This is, as you will have observed, a mode in which our men frequently lose their lives in this odious warfare. Soon afterwards I saw one of these fanatics—a fine old Sepoy—with grizzled moustache, lying dead in the court, a sword-cut across his temple, a bayonet thrust through the neck, his thigh broken by a bullet, and his stomach slashed open, in a desperate attempt to escapa.

Rev. Dr. Johns, of Baltimore, then spoke five minutes, saying that he should return home, assuring his friends that the hearts of the members of the society at the North beat in unison with theirs at the South. He and the Maryland delegation came here not to discuss the Slavery question, but to vote for sustaining the action of the committee. He thought the North could best understand and correct evils at the North. The South could not intelligently do it, and just so it is impossible for the North to interfere with the evils relating peculiarly to the South. Dr. Johns further stated that he had come to the meeting to pay a legacy of \$10,000 from a slaveholder.

Rev. Mr. Williams, of Baltimore, had the concluding five minutes. He would stand by the constitution of the society. If that is infringed, the South will withdraw entirely, leaving it to be the Northern, and not the American Traot Society. He contended for the right of the South to take care of its own children without interference.

When the hour for taking the question arrived, the samendment of Prof. Howard Croeby was first almost unanimously rejected.

The amendment of Rev. Dr. Thompson (Ir
building stream at the statempt to escape.

"There had been five or six of thescape.

"The had been five or six of thescape.

"The had been five or six of thescape.

"The re had been five or six of thescape.

"The h perate attempt to escape.

"There had been five or six of these fellows altogether, and they had either been surprised and unable to escape, or had shut themselves

groups of eager Highlanders looking out for the enemy's loop-holes—more eager groups of plunderers searching the dead, many of whom lay hesped on the top of each other, amid the ruins of rooms brought down upon them by our cannon shot. Two of these were veritable chambers of horrors. It must be remembered that the Sepoys and match-lock men wear cotton clothes, many at this time of year using thickly-quilted tunics; and in each room there were a number of results, or quilted cotton cover-lids, which serve as beds and quilts to the natives.

"The explosion of powder sets fire to this cotton very readily, and it may easily be conceived how horrible are the consequences when a number of these Sepoys and nujeebe get into

a place where there is no escape, and where they fall in heaps by our shot. The matches of the men, the disoharges of their gaus, set of the men, the disoharges of their gaus, set of the dead bodies; the small is pumpled the their cotton clothing; it is fed by the statement that Col. Kane had effected negotiative to their cotton clothing; it is fed by the statement that Col. Kane had effected negotiative that the capture of the place of the men and overpowering, and nusseous to a degree. I looked in at two such rooms, where, the statement that Col. Kane had effected negotiations with the formons, and that Gov. Cumming had departed from Camp Scott for Salt Lake city, where his arrival was anticipated of the hospital at Sebastopol were not exceeded by what I witnessed.

"I powerls of three hundred dead were found in the courts of the peake, and, if we put the sensy one thousand men at least. The rooms of the building round the numerous courts were for the most part small and dark, compared with the great size of the corridors and garden endoures. The state saloon, fitted up for aurhars and entertainments, once possessed with the great size of the corridors and garden collected in the shape of surfavors. The Democrata have recepted Messers. Woodson and Andrews, is all, and antimous members of the profit of Truth, Parity, and Fregress, however are four the corridors and garden endoured the corridors and garden with the great size of the active corridors and dark, compared with the great size of the active corridors and garden endoured the corridors and garden controlled to the corridors and garden for the most part small and dark, compared with the great size of the active of the place cost the endoured the corridors and garden for the most part small and dark, compared with the great size of the active of the place cost the endoured the corridors and garden for the most part small and dark, compared with the great size of the corridors and garden for the most part small and dark, compared with the great size of th

St. Louis, May 17.—An express agent from Camp Scott, with advices to the 10th of April, arrived at Fort Leavenworth on Thursday, and brings the important intelligence that the Mormons had laid down their arms, and that Gov. Cummings had entered Salt Lake City, on the invitation of Brigham Young, without the protection of the military.

invitation of Brigham Young, without the protection of the military.

As further proof of the peaceful intentions of the people, large numbers had already taken their departure for the Sierra Nevada, and others were preparing to follow.

Col. Kane, a peace commissioner on the part of the Government, had arrived at Salt Lake City, via California, on the 25th of February, and it is presumed was instrumental in bringing about the result as announced.

Gen. Smith, commander of the Utsh expedition, had not reached Leavenworth when the express arrived, but it was believed that further movements of the troops would be stopped

ther movements of the troops would be stopped upon his arrival, as the submission of the Saints had rendered their services altogether

The Minnesota United States Senators have drawn lots for term of office. General Shields drew the term expiring March, 1859, and Mr. Rice drew the term expiring March, 1863.

Utica, May, 11.—A dreadful accident has occurred on the Central railroad, by the crushing of the bridge over Sauquoit creek. Seven or eight persons are dead, and some five or six more so dreadfully hurt that they are barely alive. Over fifty are injured.

The following are killed: A. Moore, of Rising Sun, Indiana; two children of Abraham Mack, of Cincinnati, and a child of Karl Hever, of St. Louis. Names of others unknown.

Wounded: James Ward, conductor, badly; W. H. Perkins, grocer, of Rechester, probably

Wounded: James Ward, conductor, badly; W. H. Perkins, grocer, of Rochester, probably fatally; Walter H. Shule, of Rome, Ohio, not dangerously; M. Bellman, of Cincinnati, probably fatally; S. R. Tucker, of Dry Ridge, Ky., alightly; Geo. Cort, of Columbus, Ohio, not badly; C. F. Duehe, of Louisville, Ky., slightly; Mrs. Schenck, Louisville, badly; Miss Aldrich, of Louisville, lightly; A. Cobb, of Yorkshire, New York, slightly; Mrs. Phoeven, probably fatally injured, Karl Huer, St. Louis, severely bruised; his wife bruised and burned; Mr. Riley, brakesman, leg broken; J. F. Tracey, superintendent Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, head cut, but not dangerous; John Clemens, of Erie, Pa., was considerably bruised, but left on the next train; Miss Cook, of Sunbury, New York, slightly bruised; S. S. Haton, finally so far restored that Judge Jessup attempted to move an amendment to Bishop McIllvanie's motion, but was interrupted by loud calls for the previous question in all parts of the house, and another scene of tumult followed. Several of the majority declared that it was not fair to choke off discussion.

Judge Jessup read his amendment, reaffirming the resolution of last year, which was declared to be unanimous.

Dr. Bethune protested that it was not unanimous. He was requested to say for Dr. Spring that he did not vote for it, and he (Bethune) in the declared that it was not to the did not.

A strong column of troops had gone from Cawnpore into Oude, to attack Karroh.

The debate in Parliament on D'Israeli's Intended out, but not dangerous; John Clemtond, head cut, but not dengerous; John Clemtond, head cut, but not dangerous; John Clemtond, head cut, but not dengerous; John Clemtond, head cut, but not dengerous; John Clemtond, head cut, but not dangerous; John Clemtond, head cut, but not dengerous; John Clemtond, head cut, but left on the next train; Miss Cook, of Sunbury, New York, slightly; Wm. Largerous, delay the House of Lorden be unanimous.

The bill for the admission of Jews into Parliament, head cut, but left on the next train; Miss Cook, of Sunbury, New York, slig

fatally; Abraham Mack, wife, and six children, all injured; Josephine Horbler, badly hurt on the head; David Levi, of Cincinnati, badly hurt, but will probably recover; Raphael Bon-man, of Germany, leg broken; John Mcdonald, of Morris, N. Y., badly hurt, but will recover; of Merris, N. Y., badly hurt, but will recover;
John Wallace, of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior,
badly hurt; John Munroe, of Greenbush, hurt
internally; Hugh Lesley, of Minnesota, head
injured badly; Mrs. Yates, of Fulton, N. Y., G.
E. Rowles, of Sanbornton, N. H., wife of
Michael Broderick, of Boston, Mrs. Mary
Batchelder, H. John, of Michigan, and many
others, are also more or less injured.

others, are also more or less injured.

The accident occurred to the Cincinnati Express train, due here at 6.20. The train was behind time at Whitesboro', and coming along at a high rate of speed, met on the bridge over the Sauquoit creek, the Utica accommodation train for the West, when the bridge gave way under the shock, precipitating the freight and engines into the creek, and piling the passenger care one above the other, complete weeks. ger cars one above the other, complete wrecks. Those seriously injured were all upon the ex-

press train. Richmond, May 10, P. M.—A terrible hail storm passed through Chesterfield county last evening; stones, varying in size from a pea to an egg, fell in immense quantities. Vegetation was completely destroyed, and the ground strewn with leaves and branches. Many windows were broken by the hail, which fell to the depth of two or three feet in some places. depth of two or three feet in some places.

The train from Petersburg last evening came in contact with a fallen tree, and the engine and cars were much damaged, but no one was hurt. The storm was unprecedented in this

neighborhood.

St. Louis, May 15.—A violent tornado occurred on Thursday, which was so severe as actually to blow a train of cars on the Chicago and Alton railroad off the track at Lexington, Illinois, by which several persons were severely injured. The towns in that vicinity suffered Three persons were killed at Tonawanda.

Yesterday, another storm occurred between Bloomington and Springfield, which did much lamage to a number of houses at Elkhart and Williamsville. The latter was nearly demol

Vica, N. Y., May 15.—The coroner's jury in the case of the late frightful accident on the Central Railroad at Sauquoit creek, have agreed on their verdict. The feeling of the jurors is on their vertilet. The reeing of the jurors is understood to have been unanimous at once.

"We find that the persons whose bodies have been verwed by us came to their deaths by the giving way of the bridge of the New York Central Railroad, crossing the Sauquoit creek, in the town of Whitestown, Oneida county, on the morning of the 11th of May, and that they were all passengers by the Cincipacity.

express train coming east.

"The deaths were caused by the insecurity." of the bridge, owing to the same being decayed and rotten. A portion of the bridge was constructed of inferior timber, the same being bastard elm. We find the deaths were caused by culpable neglect on the part of the Central Railroad Company, ia not causing this bridge to be properly examined." to be properly examined."

Cleveland, O., May 15.—A shocking accident occurred on the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad at one o'clock this morning. As the Cincinnati night express train, bound north, was crossing a bridge 22 miles east of Lafayette, it gave way, precipitating the whole train into the water. James Irwin, conductor, Jacob Bartenger, engineer, and Maloney, fireman, were killed. None of the passengers were injured.

emanoipationists have strong hopes of carrying one or two of the interior districts on that distinct issue.

The Indianapolis Journal, the leading Republican paper of Indiana, contains a very flattering notice of John G. Davis, one of the Douglas men of that State, who, although voting for the original Nebraska swindle in 1854, was firm and consistent to the last in opposing a consummation of the outrage. The Journal says, that of all the Douglas Democrats of the Northwest, out of Illinois, he is the only one whose integrity has never so much as been suspected, and very plainly intimates a wish that the Republicans shall cordially sustain him for a re-election.

The Emperor Napoleon is having an elegant palace built at Marseilles. The material is to be marble, from a new quarry at Payreguins. The beacon hill has been cut down five or six metres, so that the Emperor will be able, as he sits in his study, to see at the south the isles of If, the Frioul, and the bay; at the north, the old Phocean basin, with its thousand vessels, the city and the suburbs, with their country seats; at the east, the barren but picturesque rock of Notre Dame de la Garde; and at the west, the Port de la Joliette, the Napoleon Docks, and the new Quarantine.

The city of Providence, for a wonder, did up its municipal business in one day, last Tuesday, re-electing Mayor Rodman—who was chosen in the fifth or sixth trial last year—by 2,294 votes to 1,172 for John N. Francis, his Democratic opponent, and adding thereto a full Republican board of aldermen and an almost unanimous common council. The citizens voted to choose the aldermen by wards hereafter, and also to elect the assessors, ichool committee, city clerk, treasurer, marshal, harbor master, supeintend-ent of health, collector, overseer of the poor, and city solicitor, by popular vote.

Col. Arthur P. Hayne, the new U. S. Sena-Col. Arthur P. Hayne, the new U. S. Sena-tor from South Carolina, was, during the war of 1812, an officer of the United States army. As a Lieutenant, he participated in the battle of Sackett's Harbor, under General Brown; as Adjutant General, he served in the Creek Na-tion, under General Jackson, with whom he also bore a gallant part in the battle of New Orleans. He was a great favorite with General Jackson, Col. H. resigned his commission soon after the war.

New Orleans, May 14.—Billy Bowlegs, the renowned Seminole Chief, accompanied by one hundred and sixty-five other chiefs and followers, and Col. Rector, arrived in this city to-day. A further representation from the war grounds of Florida is shortly expected.

The leaders in the several brauches of the Anti-Lecompton force of Buffalo and vicinity have joined in a circular, inviting effective union against the Administration, and as a preon the 27th instant. Mr. Fillmore's friends join in the movement, Messrs. S. G. Haven and E. R. Jewett signing the circular, along with E. G. Spaulding, Benjamin Welsh, jr., and P. Dorsheimer. If these men had united two years ago, we should have been spared the mortification and trial of Mr. Buchanan's experiment with Perphlication. periments with Republicanism.

At the municipal election at St Paul, Minne At the municipal election at St Paul, Minnesota, on the 4th, Kittson, the Democratic candidate for Mayor, was elected by 243 majority, while the Auti-Lecompton candidates for City Treasurer and Comptroller are elected, the Treasurer and Comptroller are elected, the former by 602, and the latter by 95 majority. This is an Anti-Lecompton triumph, as St. Paul has hitherto been Democratic by 600 majority.

Francis W. Pickens, who was in the House

from 1835 to 1843, will probably be sent to the United States Senate from South Carolina, in place of Mr. Evans. Mr. Pickens was lately parted for that country.

On Thursday, April 15th, says the London Daily News, "his excellency the American Minister and family honored the mid-day performances of the Great United States Circus with their presence. Many members of the aristocracy were also present.

The Paris Union declares that statistical re turns have just revealed the fact that there are now in France 1,800,000 young females, of a marriageable age, who are on the lookout for husbands! Unfortunately, it does not say how many marriageable men are on the lookout for

The Republican State Convention of Ver The Republican State Convention of vermont, which it was supposed would be called for June 10th, has been appointed for June 29th, at Montpelier, so as to give the Congressional delegation a chance to meet the people at he opening of the canvass. The Boston City Government having neglected

to appoint a city liquor agent, State Commissioner Burnham has appointed George P. Clapp as agent, and he has opened an office near the Revere House, the only place in Boston where liquors are legally retailed. For some time past, a mammoth tent, for re ligious services, has been in process of erection on the lot of ground adjoining the American Academy of Music, on Broad street, Philadel-

phia, ander the suspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of that city. It was opened on Saturday, with appropriate services. It is stated that Mrs. Cunningham has adopt It is stated that airs. Cunningham has adopted the celebrated "bogus baby," and will rear it as her own. The woman has some new plot in progress, undoubtedly, in which the baby will be an important actor.

The report that Gov. Robinson was speaking in Kansas against the Leavenworth Constitu-tion could hardly have been true, since, as late as the 28th ultimo, he wrote a letter in favor of

Commissioners from Gen. Castro, Provisional President of Venezuela, have arrived at Phila-lelphia, to invite Gen. Paez to return to his ive country.

No man can tell whether he is rich or poo turning to his ledger. It is the heart that kes a man rich. He is rich or poor, according to what he is, not according to what he has A French paper calls dyspepsia "the reme f a guilty stomach."

DR. HUNTINGTON'S SERMONS. SERMONS FOR THE PEOPLE. By the Rev. P. D. Huntington, D.D., cher to the University, and Plummer Profess Christian Morals in the College of Cambridge. Fifth Edition. 12me. Price \$1.25.

As literary efforts, they are as faultless in their kin ny sermons that we have ever seen; as the embod t of a living soul, they outstrip the masterpicoes of nch eloquence.
The vitality of spiritual truth flashes over these page will find its corresponding response in the hearts renowed, wherever this volume is read."—Method "They are everywhere the utterances of a mind who, y in carnest, faithful to its own deep convictions of truth und of the need of that trath to the well-being and salve ion of the people."—Congregationalist.

"Rich and eloquent in thought and expression."—haristian Chronicic.

Diver Johnson, Anti-Slavery Office, New York.

Longwood Meeting-house is one mile west of Hamorion, on the road leading to Kennett Square. Strangers
are informed that a daily mail-coach runs to the latter
place, from Wilmington, Del., passing directly by the
Meeting-house. The distance from Wilmington to Longwood is 13 miles. Between Philadelphia and Wilmingten there is daily communication both by railcoad and

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Carefully prepared to Tuesday, May 18, 1858. Flour, Howard Street - \$4.37 @ 4.25 Flour, City Mills - 4.12 @ 4.00 Rye Flour - 3.25 @ 3.50 Corn Meal - 3.30 @ 3.50 Hay, Timothy
Hops
Potatoes, Mercar Pork, Mess - . . . . . 17.75 1210 

> Carefully prepared to Tuesday, May 18, 1858. HEW YORK MARICET

Flour, State brands - - - \$4.00 @ 4.10
Flour, State brands, extra - - 4.35 @ 4.20
Flour, Western - - - 4.00 @ 4.10
Flour, Southern - - - 4.50 @ 4.75 Corn Meal - . . . . . 3.60 Pork, Prime . . . . . 13.50 

Lime, common · · · · 80 @ ANTIDOTE FOR POISON.

The Pain Killer .- Rev. T. Allen, writing from Tavo Burmah, Jan. 5, 1857, says: "Within the past four year I have used and disposed of above five hundred bottler but am now out. Please send mea fresh supply (throug the Mission Rooms) as soon as you can, say two han-dred bottles. I dare not be without it myself, and there are endless calls for it, both by Burmans and Karens. always take it with me into the jungles, and have fi quent occasions to use it, both on myself and other One night, while sleeping in an open Zayate, I wa awoke by a most exeruia ining pain in my foot. On my examination, I found I had been bitten by a centipede. immediately applied the Pain Killer, and found instant re lief. In less than one hour I was again asleep."

Rev. Mr. Hibbard, writing from Burmah to his father

ays: "I have used Perry Davis's Pain Killer for cough olds, summer complaints, burns, and for the sting corpions, with uniform success. We always keep here we can put our hand on it in the dark, if need be For sale in Washington by William Ballantyne, book

FOR THE WEST AND SOUTH. BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. Greatly Improved Schedule for Summer Travel

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY between Butimore and all portions of the West, Southwest, as THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY between Baltimore and all portions of the West, Southwest, and Northwest.

On and after May 10th, the Trains will run as follows: Pirst—The Baltimore and Cincinnati Express mail starts (Sandays excepted) at 5 A. M., arrives at Wheeling at 12 90 P. M., connecting at Benwood with Central Ohio trains for Columbus, Cincinnati, and intermediate points, reaching Cincinnati at 11 30 A. M.

Second—The Cincinnati at 11 30 A. M.

Second—The Cincinnati at 11 30 A. M.

Second—The Cincinnati at 13 and M. Second at 9 30 A. M., with Express train for Cincinnati, reaching there at 8 P. M. next day, and connecting at Benwood at 9 30 A. M., with Express train for Cincinnati, reaching there at 8 P. M. next day, and connecting freely with Express train for Louisville, Cairo, and the Southwest, and for St. Louis, Kansas, etc. Time from Baltimore to Cincinnati only 37 hours, and to St. Louis only 48 hours. Third—The Cincinnati, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cairo, St. Louis, Chicago, and Northwestern Express, leaves (except Saturday) at 10 P. M., arriving in Wheeling at 550 P. M., and making close connection for all the above and intermediate points beyond the Ohio river. Through tickets and baggage checks for all the important cities and towns may be had at Camden Station and Washington city. To view the grand mountain scenery of the Road in daylight, take the 6 A. M. or 10 P. M. train. For Parkersburg and all Stations on the Northwestern Virginia Road, take the 10 P. M. train. For Cincinnati, Chilicothe, and other points on the Marietta Railrond, take the 10 P. M. train. The 5.05 P. M. Express will only stop for wood, water, and meals, at the principal first-class stations. The trains from the West arrive at Baltimore at 8.10 and 9.40 A. M. and 5.15 P. M. THE FREDERICK TRAIN starts from Baltimore at 4.25 P. M., and from Frederick at 9.A. M., through in about three hours. THE ELLICOTT'S MILLS TRAIN leaves Baltimore at 4.20 and 6.45 A. M., and 5.30 P. M., and Ellicott's Mills at 6.45 A. M., and 6.45 A. M., and 6.4

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phatically a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY. My subscribers have stood by the Era hand-My subscribers have stood by the Erg hand-somely. No paper can beast warmer or more steadfast friends. They have not forgotten that, whatever the claims and merits of other papers, the Erg, in the face of imminant perils, was the pioneer to Freedom of the Press in this slaveholding District, and has been for eleven years the only journal at the seat of the Fed-eral Government, representing the sentiments. years the only journal at the seat of the Federal Government, representing the sentiments of the Free States on the great Question of the Country, the only journal through which their loyal representatives in Congress could find voice and vindication. They have not forgotten, nor will they forget, that while papers engaged in the same Cause elsewhere, have strong local interests to rely upon, and the papers printed here, opposed to our Cause, thrive through the patronage of the Federal Government, the Era is uniformly proscribed by that Government, and its legal right to official advertisements denied, while, so far from having the support, it is constantly subjected to the opposition, of strong local interests; so that its only dependence is upon those enlightened friends of Freedom, all over the country, who appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a appreciate the necessity of maintaining such a sentinel on the outpost of Freedom.

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ional?

Report of the Kansas Investigating Committee.

Kansas in 1656. A complete History of the Outrages in

Kansas, not embraced in the Kansas Committee Report.

by an Officer of the Commission.

Reasons for Joining the Republican Party. By Judge nization of the Prec State Government in Kansas augural Address of Gov. Robinson. Fugitive Slave Bill of 1859.

LEWIS CLEPHANE, Secretary Republican Association, I. Era Office, Washington, D. C. BOOK AND PAMPHLET PRINTING EXECUTED PROMPTLY BY

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nk the opposition at the ann publishing tracts against

ith either of those gentlemen of money. We did, however, y, the latter part of March, and in Boston, to draw on him authority was from a gentlewe were associated in raising Presidential election, and the gentlement of the second public are not generally enetails. Without being disposed arily, the financial details of a be proper to say, that when the shall have been called out, at the Herald's version, is, as at the Herald's versi religious press generally come action of the Tract Society nal meeting. The Indep nti-Slavery friends of the Soc it, in hopes of reversing this

contribute any money to ent to open its mouth for the more radical Anti-Slavery jou rved right, inasmuch as they did iety to issue tracts against Sla-nst its abuses. If we mistake has published tracts advocating from intoxicating drinks. are right, the Society sho

# WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADMISSION OF MINNESOTA We present the record of the yeas and nays

on the Senate bill admitting Minnesota as State, passed in the House on the 11th. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, said: When he offered his amendment providing for three Representatives in Congress, he supposed Minnesota would be entitled to that number by her population, but subsequent information had changed his opinion. He would therefore, in

population, but subsequent information had changed his opinion. He would therefore, in conclusion, withdraw his amendment, and insist upon the bill as it passed the Senate.

Mr. Garnett, of Virginia, then moved to amend the bill so as to provide for one Representative in Congress, instead of two.

Mr. Stephens called for the previous question; which was seconded, and the main question addered

Mr. Garnett called for the yeas and nays on agreeing to his amendment; which were ordered, and resulted—yeas 72, nays 117. So the amendment was rejected.

The question recurred on the substitute of the control of the fered by Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, referring the Constitution back to a new Constitutional Con-

constitution back to a new Constitutional Convention, to be conformed to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Mr. Sherman called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Bingham, Blair, Chaffee, Clark of Conn., Clawson, Covode, Damrell, Davis of Maryland, Davis of Iowa, Dean, Dick, Dodd, Durfee, Edie, Foster, Giddings, Gilman, Granger, Hall of Massachusetts, Harris of Maryland, Horton, Kelsey, Kilgere, Knapp, Kunkei of Pennsylvania, Marshall of Kentucky, Maynard, Morgan, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse of Maine, Mott, Olin, Pettit, Purviance, Ready. Ricaud, Robbins, Royce, Sherman of Ohio, Stanton, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tompkins, Trippe, Underwood, Wade, Walton, Wilson, Wood, Woodson, and Zollicoffer—51.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Andrews, Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barksdale, Bennett, Billinghurst, Bliss, Bocook, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnett, Burns, Campbell, Caskie, Chapman, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Cobb, John Cochrane of New York, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Cragin, Craig of Missouri, Chaice of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Cobb, John Cochrane of New York, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Cragin, Craig of Missouri, Chaice of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry,

Clay, Cobb, John Cochrane of New York, Cockerill, Colfax, Comins, Cragin, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Curry, Curtis, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dewart, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Eustis, Farnaworth, Faulkner, Fenton, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Cillian Goodwin, Goodwin, Cillian Goodwin, College Goodwin, College Condesion, Condesion, College Goodwin, College Condesion, College Goodwin, Faulkner, Fenton, Florence, Foley, Garnett, Gartrell, Gillis, Gilman, Goode, Goodwin, Greenwood, Gregg, Groesbeck, Grow, Harlan, Harris of Illinois, Haskin, Hatch, Hickman, Hill, Hoard, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, J. Glancey Jones, Owen Jones, Kellogg, Kelley, Landy, Lawrence, Leach, Leidy, Leiter, Letcher, Lovejoy, Maclay, Mason, Matteson, Miller, Millson, Moore, Morrill, Morris of Illinois, Morres of New York, Niblack, Nichols, Parker, Pendleton, Perton, Phelos. Parker, Pendletor, Peyton, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Quitman, Reagan, litchie, Ruffin, Russell, Sandidge, Scales, Scott, Shaw of Illinois, Shaw of North Carolina, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Spinner, Ste-phens, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Tappan, Taylor of New York, Taylor of Louisana, Thayer, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Maine, Watkins, White, Whiteley, Winslow, Worten-dyke, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Ten-

So the substitute was rejected.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time, and the question recurring on its pas-Mr. Kelsey, of New York, demanded the yeas and yeas; which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Adrain, Andrews,

Arnold, Atkins, Avery, Barkedale, Benete, Billinghurst, Bliss, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Bryan, Buffinton, Burlingame, Burnett, Burns, Campbell, Caruthers, Case, Caskie, Chaffee, Chapman, Clark of Missouri, Clay, Cobb, John Cochrane, Cockerill, Colfax, Coming Cornells, Cornells, Charles, Campbell, Charles, Campbell, Charles, Campbell, Colfax, Comming Cornells, Colfax, C Comins, Covode, Cragin, Craig of Missouri, Craige of North Carolina, Crawford, Carry, Curtis, Damrell, Davidson, Davis of Indiana, Davis of Mississippi, Dewart, Dick, Dimmick, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Farnsworth, Faulkner, Fenton, Florence, Foley, Gartrell, Gillis, Gilman, Goode, Goodwin, fassachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Illinois, Haston, Howard, Huyler, Jackson, Jenkins, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, J. Glancy Jones, Owen Jones, Kellogg, Kelley, Kilgore, Knapp, Landy, Lawrence, Leach, Leidy, Leiter, Letcher, Lovejoy, Maclay, McQueen, Marahall of Illinois, Mason, Matteson, Miller, Millson, Moore, Morris of Illinois, Morse of New York, Mott, Niblack, Nichols, Palmer, Parker, Pendleton, Pettit, Peyton, Phelps, Phillips, Pike, Potter, Powell, Purviance, Quitman, Reagan, Reilly, Ritchie, Russell, Sandidge, Savage, Scales, Scott, Shaw of Illinois, Shaw of North Carohins, Sickles, Singleton, Smith of Illinois, Smith of Tennessee, Spinner, Stephens, Stevenson, Stewart of Maryland, Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Taylor of New York, Taylor of Louisians, Thayer, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Walton, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburn of Mairo Washburn, St. burne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Walkins, White, Whiteley, Wilson, Winslow, Wood, Wortendyke, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Tennessee—157.

Nays-Mesers. Anderson, Bingham, Blair Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Davis of Mary land, Davis of Iowa, Dean, Dodd, Edie, Eustis Foster, Garnett, Giddings, Gilmer, Granger Harris of Maryland, Hill of Georgia, Horton Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Marshall of neky, Maynard, Morgan, Morris of Penn Morse of Maine, Olin, Ready, Ricand, Virginia, Stanton, Trippe, Underwood, Wood-son, and Zollicoffer—28. So the bill was passed.

#### From the New York Times THE KANSAS BILL PASSED.

The country can breathe again. Whatever may be their opinions of the Conference Kansas bill, we are confident that nine-tenths of the may be their opinions of the Conference Kansas bill, we are confident that nine-tenths of the
community will be glad to learn that it has
been disposed of, and that Congress can now
have a chance of attending to some other banness. The bill passed the House yesterday by
a vote of 112 to 103. All the Southern Democrats voted for it, and enough of the Northern
Anti-Lecompton Democrats to secure its passage. The most surprising vote given is probably that of Mr. Cox, of Ohio, who had very
strongly pledged himself to vote for no bill
which did not submit the Lecompton Constitution to the popular vote, and who yet did not
venture to say that, in his judgment, this bill
would have that effect. In fact, no Northern
Democrat seems to have been willing to express
such an opinion. The emphatic and dictatorial
declarations of Stephens, Shorter, and one
two other Ultra Southern men, that it did not
submit the question to the popular vote, seems
to have so terrified the the Northern gentlemen
to have no terrified these Northern gentlemen
to the unitority of Congress to reject any new
State until it shall have adopted a Constitution,
the Constitution of the United States;
of the right of habeas corpus in all cases, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States;
of the right of habeas corpus in all cases, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States;
of the right of habeas corpus in all cases, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States;
of the right of habeas corpus in all cases, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States;
of the right of habeas corpus in all cases, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States;
of the right of habeas corpus in all cases, pursuant to the Constitution of the United States;
of the right of habeas corpus and, finally, I ask him whether he concedes all that I claim, and all that my
friends have ever claimed, in to have so terrined these worthern gentlemen, that none of them ventured to hint an opposite view of the case. Upon their part, the proceed-ing, we must confess, was a very humiliating display of personal and political pusillanimity. We cannot doubt their belief that the question is thus submitted; and they will certainly take or a partisan subserviency atill more contempti-ble, should prevent their saying so in Congress, we cannot imagine. Our two Representatives, Mesars. Haskin and Clark, maintained their

seed. We think it does submit the Lecompton Constitution to the vote of the people of Kansas; and when the returns of the vote npon the land grant are received, we think the authors of the bill will concur in this quibble on the subject, condemns the bill and brands its concectors as tricksters and gambrands its concectors as tricketers and gam-blers in politics, rather than men fit to be in-trusted with the management of public affairs. Persons who, in the ordinary business of life, should resort to equivocations and phrases of questionable meaning, in order to entrap those with whom they are dealing into transactions which they would reject it fairly and openly presented, would be stained and distrusted presented, would be stained and distrusted torever atter. It is one of the worst signs of the age, that a different morality prevails in of thimble-riggers and patent-safe operators 'the people of the said Territory, that it adopts must be explored to find a fitting parallel to 'the Constitution of the United States; where

the ordinary transactions of our highest Na-tional Coupeils. This bill is a sneaking, un-dignified, and disgraceful specimen of the worst kind of legislative legardemain; and we have sufficient faith in the instincts of human nature to believe, that before many months, both its authors and its dupes will be heartily ashamed of it.

As a practical measure of legislation, it will As a practical measure of legislation, it will amount to nothing. It simply postpones the final issue on the Kansas question. The land bribe will have no effect, for it gives the people nothing that they will not have in any event. Whenever, and under whatever Constitution, the State comes in, she will have public lands given her for her schools, university, and public buildings. This is never refused to any new State, and will not be refused to Kansas. This precision therefore its empty and weather. This provision, therefore, is empty and worth-ess. It will not influence a hundred votes in Kansas. Nor will the threat of excluding the tate for several years, if they do not vote becompton, prove a whit more availing. It is a mere brudum fulmen, which binds nobody and will alarm nobody. What will the next and will alarm nobody. What will the next Congress care for such a prohibition? What will the people of Kaosas care for it? They have never asked, or desired, an enabling act from Congress—nor will a disabling act affect them one whit more seriously. A new people are not to be so easily discouraged in making Constitutions. This agest of any serious which are not to be so easily discouraged in making Constitutions. It is a sort of amusement which they will not lightly forego. The people of Kansas have a new one already on hand—and they will make them a good deal faster than Congress can reject them.

Apart from its meanness, no feature of this bill is more conspicuous than the political blindness and stolidity of its author. They have degranated the Remphicars in Kansar

have denounced the Republicans, in Kansas and in Congress, for seeking to prolong this contest, and make political capital out of it. And they have given them means and an op-portunity of doing so, which neither chance nor their own ingenuity could ever have fur-nished. The struggle now goes to Kansas. The Lecompton Constitution will there be re-icated. A new one will be immediately sent to The Lecompton Constitution will there be rejected. A new one will be immediately sent to Congress, and a fresh application will be made for admission. Here is another chance to wake up the issue at Washington and through wake up the issue at washington and through the country. Admission cannot be resisted upon any grounds which will not stimulate Northern feeling, and keep alive the agitation which the friends of this bill profess to deplore. And every man, with half an eye, can see that

every successive struggle gives occasion for

every successive struggle gives occasion for a new victory of the North.

The political effect of passing this bill, there-fore, will inevitably be to damage its authors and abettors, and to build up its opponents. The Republicans, and they alone, will reap solid and substantial benefits from its enact-ment. The Southern men who have pushed and passed it will meet the charge at home of having abandoned their original ground, an consented to the submission of the Lecompto No Slavery Constitution to the vote of the opposed them at the outset, and then lost stand-ing with the Administration party at home, have alienated their new friends by their retreat, and will find themselves overboard and help less. The Administration has all the odium attempting a bad measure without the ability to carry it, and they will all find the whole subject thrown back upon them, just when they will be most unwilling to meet it. This i traordinary Administration—every new one is worse than a fresh disaster. If the Republicans do not reap positive and marked advantages from the passage of this bill, it will be because they lack the ability to use their op-

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. BINGHAM. OF OHIO, On the Conference Bill for the Admission of Kansas

DELIVERED In the House of Representatives, April 28, 1858

The House having under consideration the report of the Conference Committee on Senate bill No. 16, for the admission of the State of

Mr. SPEAKER: I congratulate the country that the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Stephens] has seen fit on this day to acknowledge what he has heretofore, during the whom I have the honor to act on this floor and elsewhere, in regard to the power of Congress over the several Territories during the whole time in which they continue to be Territories, and up to the very moment of their transition from a Territory to a State, is the true position under the Constitution of the United States, and one to be recognised and legitimately en-

restrictions upon the admission of new States

Admit that the act of Congress, passed in you admit all that we ask, all that any man can ask, upon which to predicate an argument against the proposition submitted to this House by the committee of conference, appointed through it, and in favor of the power of Congress not only to reject that bill, but to reject that Louisiana should sak, upon which to predicate an argument against the proposition submitted to this House Government for admission into this Unshould not, in fact, become a State, but should remain a Territory.

I ask the gentleman from Georgia, in order that I may make no mistake in this matter, whether the correct that the contract that the same tree of the power to say that Louisiana should sak, upon which to predicate an argument ask, all that any man can ask the proposition submitted to this House the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that I may make no mistake in this matter, and the contract that the contract

the Lecompton Constitution under any and all conceivable circumstances.

I do not know, nor do I care, whether the onorable gentleman from Georgia assumed and asserted the validity of the Louisiana act

who shall have arrived at the age of twentyone years, and resided within the said Territory at least one year previous to the day of
election, and shall have paid a territorial,
county, district, or parish tax; and all persons
having in other respects the legal qualifications to vote for representatives in the General Assembly of the said Territory, be, and
they are hereby, authorized to choose representatives to form a Convention, who shall be
apportioned among the several counties, districts, and parishes, within the said Territory
of Orleans, in such manner as the Legislature
of the said Territory shall by law direct. The
number of representatives shall not exceed
sixty; and the elections for the representatives aforesaid shall take place on the third
Monday in September next, and shall be conducted in the same manner as is now provided
by the laws of the said Territory for electing
members for the House of Representatives.
"Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That
the members of the Convention, when duly
elected be, and they are hereby, authorized
to meet at the city of New Orleans, on the
first Monday of November next, which Convention, when met, shall first determine, by a
majority of the whole number elected, whether
it be expedient or not, at that time, to form a
Constitution and State Government for the
people within the said Territory; that it adopts
the Constitution of the United States; where anderstand it.

Mr. BINGHAM. It is my Black Republicanism. That legislation of 1811 is sustained by precedent and commanding authority. It was sanctioned and approved by a man who has been called the Father of the Constitution

spon the said Convention shall be, and beredy "a particular to form a flower than the said Territory; and that sings the said Territory; that shall second which a Constitution of the United States; and that sings the said Territory; that shall second which a United States; and that sings the said Territory; that shall second which a United States; and that sings the said Territory; that shall second which a United States; and that sings the said Territory; that shall second the provisions of the United States; and that sings the said Territory; and the said Territory; the said Territory; and the said Territory; the said Territory; and the said Territory; the sai the order or under the authority of the State, 'whether for State, county, township, parish, or 'any other purpose whatever, for the term of five years from and after the respective days of the sales thereof; and that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States, reading without the said State, shall never be taxed higher than the lands belonging to persons residing therein; and that no taxes shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States. on lands the property of the United States; and that the river Mississippi, and the navigable rivers and waters leading into the same or into the Gulf of Mexico, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said State as to other citizens of the United States without any text data.

of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll, thereof imposed by the said State." I am not here to find fault with the argu ments of the learned gentleman from Maryland,
[Mr. Davis.] I am not here to follow the gentleman from Georgia, [Mr. STEPHENS,] with the new lights he has discovered in his way to this new lights he has discovered in his way to the political Damascus. The latter gentleman has, if you please, become an ally of the Republicans, of those he is work to call Black Republicans. He is working (not voting) with us today. He is agreeing with us that Congress is restricted in nothing but its own conviction and its own judgment, in regard to the limitations which it may rightfully impose, under the Constitution, upon new States, as conditions pre-cedent to their admission into the Union.

gia approves, and upon which he takes his That statute, I repeat, goes as far as I have

ever ventured to go on this question, and as far as any gentleman upon this side has ever ven-tured to go. I beg the attention of the House tured to go. I beg the attention of the House to the conditions precedent and restrictions which that act imposes upon the sovereignty of Louisiana. First, there is the condition precedent that before the people of Louisiana, after the election of their delegates to a Convention, should take another step towards the organization of a State Government, their delegates, in Convention assembled, should, in their behalf, delegates that they appear the Constitution of the declare that they apopt the Constitution of the United States, together, of course, with all its limitations and restrictions upon State sovereignty. Having first performed this condition precedent, and not before, they might proceed to form a State Constitution; provided, says the

waste lands; also, its right to tax United States properly." Sir, this statute does not stop where certain

gentlemen upon the other side of the House have been telling us that our power stops, to wit: with the mere declaration that the Constitution of the proposed new State should be republican. That statute, as I have shown, goes much further, and requires that the new and one to be recognished and legislation.

The gentleman from Georgia predicated his raply to the distinguished and learned gentleman from Maryland, [Mr. DAVIS,] among other things, upon the ground that the Congress of the United States had heretofore dictated to the neople of Louisians conditions precedent to neople of Louisians conditions precedent to learn into the Union as a State. I the States for approval or rejection. For what purpose? To give to the Congress of the United States the opportunity of judging whether these conditions precedent had been complied with; whether the people had, by their legally largates, adopted the Constitution of the cons enabling act, to call the attention of the House and of the country to its provisions, for the purpose of showing that it goes as far as any man on this side of the House has ever ventured to go in respect to the authority of Corners. tution, contrary to and in contravention of their local laws—the civil law under which they ed to go in respect to the authority of Congress then lived—secured the right of trial by jury over the Territories, and its power to impose in all criminal cases; whether the great writ of habeas corpus was secured to the citizens within the limits of the State; and whether, in addition, Admit that the act of Congress, passed in 1811, to authorize the people of Louisiana to form a State Constitution and Government, and to provide for their admission into the Union, was a just and constitutional enactment, and you admit all that we ask all that any man can

whether he concedes that that enactment we constitutional; that it was the right of Congress, in 1811, under the Federal Constitution, to dictate to the people of Louisiana the condition precedent that their Constitution should be consistent with the Constitution of the United corcedes all this, as he did by citing that act, he concedes all that I claim, and all that my friends have ever claimed, in this great controversy. Who, sir, is to judge whether the Constitution, framed by a people within a Territory, "is consistent with the Constitution of the United States?" By that enactment, upon which the gentleman planted himself, it is manifestly declared that the Congress of the United States shall judge of that, and no one else. That is Republicanism—Black Republicanism.

Mr. CURTIS. I beg the gentleman's par-don; it is not Black Republicanism, as some

and which authorized the people of Ohio to frame a State Constitution and Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union. That condition precedent was this;

"That the Constitution so to be formed by the people of the Territory of Ohio shall not the repreparator to the sixth switch of the ordinary.

What was that article? It was, sir:

"That Slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, should be forever prohibited."

Upon that condition the State of Ohio was permitted to organize a Constitution, and to come into the Union. The men who framed that statute, and who voted for it in this and in the other Hall, did not get this new idea into their heads, that the people of a Territory might frame a Constitution and organize a State Gov-ernment, and demand admission into the Union upon the simple condition that their Constitu-tion should be republican. What is a republican government? A republican government is simply a government where the sovereign au-thority is exercised through delegates or reprecedent to their admission into the Union.

To make good my assertion, I need only refer specifically to the limitations imposed by the Louisiana act of 1811, providing for the admission of the State of Choi, thought that there was something more than a republican Constitution to be framed; and hence they put in the other constitution of Chio dition precedent, that the Constitution of Ohio should not be repugnant to the sixth article of anoud not be repugnant to the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, which forever prohibited Slavery. Ohio came into the Union under that condition precedent; and for six years after her admission, and by force of this very restriction, she was denied the privilege of engaging in the foreign slave trade, which was being carried on by the original States under the express reservation of the Constitution of the United States,

which authorized that trade until the year 1808 by any of the original thirteen States.

That same condition precedent was applied to the State of Illinois, and upon a strict compliance with that condition was she permitted to come into the Union. The same condition

State of the Union. Upon this point I chall and, by his message of the 2d day of February

'as of Congress." And what was the condi-tion precedent annexed to the admission of the State of Texas? I will read the act, that there

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America 'in Congress assembled, That Congress doth
'oncent that the territory properly included
within and rightfully belonging to the Repub'lic of Texas, may be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic, by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same may be admitted as one of the States of this Union.

"And be it further resolved, That the fore-

going consent of Congress is given upon the following conditions, and with the following guarantees, to wit: First. Said State to be formed, subject to the adjustment, by this Government, of all questions of boundary that may arise with other Governments; and the Constitution thereof, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of said Republic of Texas, shall be transmitted to the President of the United States, to be laid before Congress, for its final action, on or before the first day of January, 1846. Second. Said State, when admitted into the Union, after ceding to the United States all public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, arms ments, and all other property and means per-taining to the public defence belonging to said Republic of Texas, shall retain all the public funds, debts, taxes, and dues of every kind, which may belong to or be due and owing said Republic; and shall also retain all the vacant and unappropriated lands lying within its limits, to be applied to the payment of the debts and liabilities of the said Republic of Texas, and the residue of said lands, after discharging said debts and liabilities, to be disposed of as said State may direct; but in

for crime) shall be prohibited."
There is a restriction upon State sovereigny—Texas as a State, as well as the new States
hereafter to be formed within the limits of
Texas, are bound and fettered by that restric-

stitution framed at Lecompton on the 7th day of November, 1857; but if you reject this bribe, the penalty which will follow shall be that you shall not come into the Union as a State until you shall have a population equal to the ratio of representation at the time of your subsequent application." I say such a thing is without precedent in the legislation of the country; is unauthorized by and in direct contravention of the Constitution of the United States. There is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which gives colorable authority for such legislation. There is nothing in the past legislation of this country that gives colorable authority for it. It is a simple act of despotism, attempted to be enacted here by the Congress of the United States, under cover of that Constitution which bears the peerless name of Washington. It were better, sir, that that sacred instrument should perish as though smote by the lightning of heaven, than that any such act as that now proposed should be placed upon our statute book. What is it? Wny, that the Congress of the United States it all distances to former than the congress of the United States. shall dictate to freemen that they shall accept under pains and penalties a bribe, and thereby become subject to a Constitution which they never made, which they abhor, and which they have condemned! I say, and say it without the fear of contradiction, that the genius of our Constitution is this: that new State Constituons must emanate from the people within the simits of the proposed State, and from no other starce. In framing a State Constitution, they are subject to the limitations of the Federal Constitution, and the limitations or restrictions imposed by acts of Congress. They may do anything in framing their Constitution that is not inconsistent with the provisions of that nstrument, or of such restrictive enactments. The moment they violate these provisions, their Constitution ought to be rejected by Congress. That is our position.

But this bill assumes the very contrary, and

provides that Congress shall adopt a Constitu-tion which was framed by conspirators at Le-compton. The people of Kansas never framed it, by delegates or otherwise. On the contrary, on the 4th day of last January, ten thousand of state of the Union. Upon this point I challenge contradiction.

What is the general provision of the Constitution? Simply that new States may be admitted by Congress into the Union; also, that further provision, "that no new State shall be form the dorerected within the jurisdiction of any other to States, or parts of States, with of two or more States, or parts of States, with the consent [in the latter case] of the Lieuwith the says, further, that they wished during all that they do not the Congress."

And what was the condition.

And by his message of the 2d day of February last, concedes to us and to the world, that the people of Kansas never framed this Constitution. What does he say, sir? Why, he says in that message, amongst other things, that they subject the to deny to any man his right.

Mr. Speaker, it is not justice to wantonly subject men, women, and children, at the arbitrary will of another, to stripes and imprisonment, to hunger and thirst, to cold and nakedness, robbery and murder. To enslave a man is to murder him by slow torture. This will under the so-called Topeka Constitution. time to establish a revolutionary Government, under the so-called Topeka Constitution. He says, further, and therein lies the confession the truth of this matter, that they were arrayed in such numbers against the existing authorities turned the Territorial Government - out of which sprung this Lecompton Constitution but for the fact to use his own words, that that

Government was protected from their assaults by the troops of the United States. Now, I submit to you, sir, whether that is not a fair, unequivocal, open confession of the fact that the great majority of the people of Kansas never assented, from first to last, to any portion of that machinery which has resulted in the production of this Lecompton Constitution? Why, then, attempt to force it upon them with this penalty threatened on the one hand, and this bribe tendered on the other? Do you not impose an unjust and unfair condition by this bill, when you therein declare that, if the people accept this bribe, they shall come into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, although they have only fifty thousand population; but if they reject the bribe, they should not come in under a Constitution of their choice till they shall have a population of ninety-three thousand four hundred, the present ratio of representation, or a still greater number, if before that time the ratio

be increased? But, sir, there is another objection to this measure. Suppose that the people of Kansas were permitted to vote directly upon this Constitution—I say that the Congress of the United States has duties to perform which it is not at liberty to waive; and one of these duties is to see to it that no Constitution shall go into operation with the consent of Congress, which denies the right of a majority of the qualified voters to amend, alter, or change it, at their pleasure. Such a Constitution is not repub-

Now, sir, I assert that this Lecompton Constitution, by express provisions, excludes the majority from this right of amendment. What disposed of as said State may direct; but in or event are said debts and liabilities to be come a charge upon the Government of the United States. Third. New States, of conversions of a voter shall be, that he be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years. (Article 8, section 1.) And section four ten of the schedule provides that the Constitution shall page he amended as that the Constitution shall page he amended as that the Constitution shall page he amended as that the Constitution shall page he amendment. What is disposed of as said State may direct; but in any election to be held in said State, the qualifications of a voter shall be, that he be a male citizen of the United States, above the age of twenty-one years. addition to said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by the consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof, which shall be entitled to admission under the provisions of the Fed eral Constitution. And such States as may be formed out of that portion of said territory lying south of 36° 30′ north latitude, common' ly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or with out Slavery, as the people of each State sale. shall be admitted into the Union with or with or with on Slavery, as the people of each State asking admission may desire. And in such State or States as shall be formed out of said territory north of said Missouri Compromise line, Slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

There is a restriction upon State sovereign. There is a restriction upon State sovereignty—Texas as a State, as well as the new States bereafter to be formed within the limits of Texas, are bound and fettered by that restriction—by its terms, no new State can hereafter be formed within the territory of Texas, and admitted into the Union, unless such State so to be formed, north of 36° 30′ north latitude, shall commanding authorities of Jefferson and Madison, who signed the statutes I have cited, it seems to me it is not necessary to multiply arguments upon the subject of the power of Congress to impose these restrictions, and thus limit State sovereignty.

Mr. GIDDINGS. I wish to make one suggestion here; and that is, that the gentleman state of the United States over twenty one years of age and no construction can be tolerated.

Ret. Mr. Soneker, I must hereful to make the same time said instrument provides that its hallmeer be amended or altered without the consent and approval of anojority of all the citizens by their votes at the polls. It simply requires an impossibility, when it says that a mejority of the citizens, men, women, and children, of the Territory, shall assent, by ballot, to the Convention for amendment, when it declares that at any election only male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and at the same time said instrument provides that itshallneer be amended or altered without the consent and approval of a mojority of all the citizens by their votes at the polls. It simply requires an impossibility, when it says that a mejority of the citizens, men, women, and children, of the Territory, shall assent, by ballot, to the Convention for amendment, when it declares that at any election only male citizens of the United States over twenty-one years of age, and at the same time said instrument provides that itshallneere be amended or altered without the consent and approval of age, and at the same time said instrument provides that itshallneere be amended or altered without the consent and approval of age, and at the

pressed, or attempted to be expressed, against despotism. Let gentlemen beware how they attempt, even under the power and shelter of a great central Government, more than imperial in its resources, to crush out the heart and conscience of the people. God is in History. Let gentlemen give heed to its lessons of the terrible retribution which sometimes overtakes those who seek to establish an odious and hated despotism over the minds and conscience, the brain and heart of freemen.

Sir, I claim for myself the same right as did the Congress of 1811, to inquire "whether this Lecompton Constitution is consistent with the provisions of the Federal Constitution?" And, sir, I have come to the conclusion that it is not only inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, but that it is in direct conflict with the rights of every man, woman, and child, within the Territory of Kansas. Mr. MAYNARD. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. BINGHAM. No, sir. If you please, I

prefer to conclude what I have to say without interruption. This instrument declares that the right of property in slaves and their increase is not within the control of the majority of the people of the State; that this right is before and higher than any constitutional sanction. This instrument asserts another provision, the brutal despotism of which can hardly be equalled, except that recently exercised by Nicholas, whose hands were red with the blood of murdered Poand and the assassinated liberty of Hungary. this the provision which dooms freemen, guilty of no crime, to perpetual exile. Such are some of the provisions of this infernal instrument framed at Lecompton, for which we are now

What, sir, are the arguments addressed to us to induce us to give our assent to this inus to induce us to give our assent to this in-strument? The President of the United States strument? The Fresident of the United States stoops from the position of his great office, hitherto made illustrious by Washington, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison—he comes here into the Hall of this House of Representatives, and Constitution of the United States, together, of course, with all its its and restrictions upon State sovereignty. Having first performed this condition of the State Indiana; and interest the State Indiana; and interest the State of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided with a condition of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided that the legislastic order in the Constitution of the United States; shall provided that the legislastic order in the Constitution of the United States; shall provide that the legislastic order in the Constitution of the United States; shall provide that the legislastic order in the Constitution of the United States; shall provide that the legislastic order in the Constitution of the United States; shall provide that the legislastic order in the Constitution of the United States; shall provide that the legislastic order in the Constitution of the United States; shall provide that the legislastic order in the Constitution of the United States; the Constitution of the United States; the Constitution of the United States; the Unite tells us that this Lecompton Constitution, with attribute of the great God of Nature.

not pass for justice among men, until men for-get the distinctions between right and wrong, good and evil, virtue and vice. By this bill, sir, we are not only to sanction

we are to say, if the majority will acco we are to say, it the majority will accept the bribe, that atrocity shall be perpetual. We are to agree that the children of wrong and oppres-sion in Kansas shall have no deliverance in the future; that they and their children shall, from generation to generation, toil on in the house of their bondage; in the words of this instru-ment, that no alteration shall be made therein to affect the ownership of property in slaves. Sir, the American Congress, by this enactment, is to declare that if the majority will accept the bribe, the Congress of the United States will perpetuate the horrid lie that one man may of right sell his brother for thirty pieces of silver, as Judas sold our Lord! I say to gentlemen, you may pass the bill, but

you cannot make the lie perpetual. A lie can-not live forever; it has no vitality in it. Sooner or later, it must perish. Perpetuate the atrocity that a majority may of right enslave the minority, or drive it into returnless exile! Make this rule of wrong perpetual! There is nothing perpetual but God, His truth, His justice, and the creatures of His hand. I say to gentlement the other side. on the other side, you have it in your power to save our country from this foul dishonor. Why do you hesitate to deny your assent to this great wrong? Is it because you believe with the President "that Slavery exists in Kansas under and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States?" Is it because you believe with certain political economists of our day, that Slavery is the natural and normal condi tion of the laboring man? If that be your conviction, act it out; say so in words. It is your right and your duty to declare it. And by an open, manly avowal of it, you will command the respect of those who differ from you for your candor, if you can never hope to command their approval of your principles. Declare openly your true purpose and intent. For God's sake, do not shirk this great issue under false and if I may be allowed the average of the part of the same transfer of the part false, and, if I may be allowed the expression without meaning to be offensive, fraudulen pretences of State rights and popular sover pretences of State rights and popular sover-eignty. Why do you hesitate to say openly what your support of this bill manifestly im-ports—that it is your purpose to establish and uphold chattel Slavery in Kansas under the forms of law and at all hazards? Why do you hesitate to avow this purpose? Is it not be-cause you feel and know that its distinct around would electrify the nation, and summon it to a stern, united, defiant resistance?

I say to gentlemen on the other side, who compose the majority of this House, you may pass this bill into a law; you may induce the majority to accept its proffered bribe; you may thereby impose upon that young Territory the shame and crime and curse of this brutal atrocity; you may thereby shake down the pillars of this beautiful fabric of free government, and drench this land in fraternal blood; but you can never give permanence to such an act of perfidy, to such a system of wrong. It is too late for that; it is the high noon of the nineteenth century. The whole heavens are filled with the light of a new and better day. Kinga hold their power with a tramplement and many of the standard of the standar has been called the Father of the Constitution by way of pre-eminence—Mr. Madison. In addition to his approval of the act, I have before me what he has written on this provision of the Congress "may admit new States into the Union." He rays:

"In the Articles of Confederation, no provision is found on this important subject. Candidate of the the state of the states of the states of the states of the states, and the commanding authorities of Jefferson and Madison is found on this important subject. Candidate of the states of the states of the states of the states of the states, and the commanding authorities of Jefferson and Madison is found on this important subject. Candidate of the states of the united States, and the control of the states of the states of the states of the states of the united states, and the states of the states of the states of the united states, and the states of the states of the states of the united states, and the state of the united states, and the state of the power of Congress of the united states, and the state of the power of Congress of the united states, and the state of the united states. The eventual establishment of the united states, and the state of the united states, and the samuption of power into which Congress of the united states, and the state of the united states, and the state of the united states are plain; the citizens by their votes at the polis. It is too the citizens by their votes at the polis. It is too the citizens by their votes at the polis. It is the high motion of the citizens by their votes at the polis. It is the leafly the citizens by their votes at the polis. It is the leafly the citizens

slave power, through the servility and corrup-tions of the Propagandist party. We need hardly suggest that the present is a most favornardy suggest that the present is a most avorable time, in consideration of the chaotic state of the dominant party, to accomplish what we desire. And yet, if care be not taken, this very disruption of the Democratic party may prove the destruction of our own party, as many seem to be relying so confidently inuring to our benefit, that they deem it un-necessary to put forth any special effort. To

all such we say, beware.

Impressed with the importance of flooding these Administration or Pro-Slavery Congressional districts, at once, with such documents as will aid in accomplishing the objects we desire, the National Republican Association at Washington City, which was organized in 1855, solely on the voluntary principle, with no salaried officers or agents, and which published and circulated some 4,000,000 of documents during the last Presidential campaign, have resolved to take this responsibility and labor upon themselves, knowing the truthfulness of the old adage, "that what is everybody's business is nobody's business." In fact, no other organization has the same facilities for the perform ance of this work.

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forded elsewhere.

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But, notwithstanding this great amount of voluntary service brought to our aid in the en-

chinery to put in operation, nor do we think it just and proper that such degrading means should be resorted to in order to raise funds for party purposes. Whatever funds may be used fering of a free people in the free States. And to such we now present our case, and appeal for funds, to enable us to carry on the work we have undertaken and in which they have a common interest. We hope every Republican or opponent o

the present Administration, whose eye this ap-peal may meet, will consider it personally ad-dressed to him, and will forward, without deay, whatever sum he may be disposed to con-ribute, and urge upon his friends to do like

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Ten copies, six Voluntary age

vents commission on except in the case A Club of five the person makin a Club of ten, a When a Club h

My Love wa Floating th For artful na Along the My Love wa That reach For while I p She floated Ravenna, Ohio

OUR

Five years aco, bound for the East vest lad that ever been his mother, as have a right to bos knows him. He w live to see anothe cottage—the first less ships, that it h The darkness and eemed to be gathe tremendous effor waters rising in v per table was yet

eaten, listening to

out a selfish sort

to think that we

der all circumstane they may be, devot tance, to the lady f she happen to be and between ten an mestic, quiet lives, from the contrast w ness which the otl us. Whenever I h cause, although I s for working purpose to 'myself; the but measure, weird-like ral, and my friends ' nncanny.' feel what I mean. pest we were all long before the cargot in so everywhere we were the more each others' faces. then-with her bro

both the maids picently, while the h and with his Glens "Now, girls," cont door after m "Good heavens, are not surely ma such a night as th "Yes, mother, l When the sweet v We read it, you l going after Jessic r she will be drow his spring tide, v He spoke of the annuated fisherms warnings of his o

the bay, just above

t once the dange

ectly Charles

his mouth set in a

fellow, while his

Small Afice, in fit

as to be heard eve

must already be en hour or so to full rescue were not le "Remember, C three children has "Oh, yes," laug bert; ain't there you will not get r ee me again anor my arms." A tremendous c open of the hall o against the wall boy's departure. deed. The two m passage, in their again, and the ru the house becam off. Our only coat the light-house. a few days before heering to know

there then engage and even counter awful effects of the walking edgeways in order to offer as as possible, and al by foot, our Charle vinds down to the Here, away from dead against him, without danger of which, had it char westward, it would knife. The tumul into the sea : a si the hand or ankle, death to him. Ti in the wooden but aright, and gave I he was not too I sitting by his wii made up his mind tave her. He ha for the poor woma been lifted on to a Charles entered th band to leave her

l seem to hav No two young

about the reality of the still-rising patter against the the end must be and the old man the path, up which were quite unable Charley was not night; the two co thought them of